BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily.....6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1858. NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do. do.	2	do.	1 25
Do. do.	3	do.	50
Do. do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do. do.	6	do. do. do.	7 00
Do. do.	12	do. do. do.	12 00
Do. do.	6	do. renewed weekly,	14 00
Do. do.	12	do. do. do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857—29-1y.

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, *CONWAYBORO', S. C.*

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. 219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,

No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.

GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

May 7th, 1858. 36-3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th, 1858 19-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6½, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.

IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT*; that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.

May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.

JOHN BARDEN.

Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMmence on Monday, August 9th, 1858, under the superintendence of Richard W. Millard, of North Carolina, and Claudius B. Denson, of Virginia. The course of instruction will comprise tuition in the Ehglish, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, and Literaiure, Mathematics pure and applied, a *full* course of the Physical Sciences, together with regular exercise in Military Tactics.

Every effort will be made to give a thoroughly practical bearing to the various branches of study, pursued by the young ladies or gentlemen of the Institution. A complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, Maps, Charts, &c., with an unrivalled means of illustration in Physiology, have been procured. A builddig is now in the course of erection, designed as a hall for the instruction of the young ladies in Instrumental Music. A Gymnasium of the most approved kind will be located in the Institute grounds, which are large and spacious.

Franklin Scientific and Military Institute is situated in Duplin County, N. C., three miles from Mount Olive P. O., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near several churches, and surrounded by a healthy, moral and delightful neighborhood, with fine water, good society, &c.

TERMS:—Twenty, fifteen and ten dollars respectively, in the Senior, Junior, or Preparatory departments, *either male or female*, per session of five months; pupils charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session.—no deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness. The best board can be obtained for eight dollars per month—*washing, fuel and lights* included. No EXTRAS except for music. Applications for further information may be made to Richard W. Millard, Mount Olive P. O., Wayne County, N. C., or to Claudius B. Denson, Box 26, Portsmouth, Va., until the 5th August, proximo.

June 18, 42-4t*

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.

The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.

A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board per month,	$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course	20 00
English, Higher branches,	15 00
" Elementary "	10 00

No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.

The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.

June 18th, 1858 42-3m

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per session of five months	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues, containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,

June 7.—232-3t—41-3t* Greensboro', N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Peter G. Evins vs. Thomas Andrews,—Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Thomas Andrews, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur or replevy, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, RICHARD C. COTTEN, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the second Monday in May, A. D. 1858 R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

June 18. 1858 42-6w—[Pr. adv. $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1858.

John Cole and others, heirs at law of David W. Cole, vs. Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife. } Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition; and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

June 4—40-6w JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on or about the 30th day of April, 1858, from the subscriber's plantation in Lower Black River District, New Hanover county, his negro man "PETER." Peter is a full-blooded negro, about six feet high, about 21 years old, has one leg bent in at the knee. He was bought from A. J. Mott, and was raised in the neighborhood. He may be lurking about the neighborhood or about Mr. J. C. Devane's, on Black River, who owns his mother. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so I can get him. JAMES P. MOORE.

New Hanover county, May 21st, 1858 38-tf

TAILORING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to his friends and public generally, respectfully states that he still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS*, &c., suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. *CUTTING* done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, *CLEANING* and *REPAIRING* promptly attended to. TITUS R. JAMES.

April 16, 1858 33-3m*

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

General Notices.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 7th.

Subscriptions to Stock will be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, till next dividend.

S. JEWETT, Cashier.

June 2d, 1858 228-3t—40-4t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TILL JULY 14th, for the erection of a COURT HOUSE in the Town of Greenville. The cost not to exceed *Twelve Thousand Dollars*.

The plans and specifications can be seen and examined at the County Court Clerk's Office. Address,

BUILDING COMMITTEE, Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

June 18. 42-td.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR to the last will and testament of Miss Margaret Hand, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES BROWN, Executor.

June 18, 1858. 42-3tw*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at June Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as administrator upon the estate of Charles W. Nixon, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. NIXON, Adm'r.

June 15th, 1858 239-2t—42-6t*

VALUABLE MERCHANT STEAM MILL, AND OTHER PROPERTY,

FOR SALE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AS Trustee of Leroy Springs, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 7th day of August next, a valuable Steam Merchant Mill, new and perfect, with six pair of French Burr Runners, a large, new and perfect Engine, together with all the machinery and appliances necessary to carry on a large and extensive manufacturing business.—This Mill is situated in Charlotte, N. C., where there are two Railroads, and a third in course of construction, passing through a high, healthy, and exceedingly productive and interesting country. The attention of Produce Merchants of Charleston and Wilmington are especially called to this property. ☞ A credit of One and Two Years will be given.

AND ON SAME TERMS,

At the same time and place, I will offer two large BRICK STORES, two stories high, in the business part of the town. These stores are especially adapted to the prosecution of a large and extensive Produce business. Sale to take place without reserve. W. R. MYERS, Trustee

Charlotte. June 15, 1858. [42-4t] of Leroy Springs.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.

S. R. LOFTIN.

June 18. 42—11t*

Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, to Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.

June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

SALE OF NEGROES.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, April Term 1858, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Kenansville, Duplin County, on Monday, July 19th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, a likely *NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD*, belonging to the estate of Sarah Brown, deceased, sold for a division.

Terms—Notes at six months with approved security.

JAMES BROWN, Commissioner.

June 18th, 1858. 42-5tw*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.

May 21, 1858. 38-6m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.

J. H. MURPHY,

Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.

May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858 39-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

NOTICE TO HOG RAISERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER SOME FINE and full blooded PIGS of the Kincey and King stock, that was advertised in this paper, that weighed over eight hundred pounds. I will coop and deliver them at the depot for $10 per pair. Address the subscriber at Magnolia, Duplin County, N. C.

May 28.—39-5t*. ALFRED HOLLINGWORTH.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIbers to build a Church in the vicinity of Mr. J. E. Woodcock's, on the main road leading from Point Caswell to Hollyford, on Moore's Creek, of the following dimensions, viz: 50 feet long by 36 feet wide, two story, or gallery on end and sides; to be made of the best material, and on the latest and most approved style. For plan and particulars apply to the Committee.

If suitable proposals are not received by Wednesday, the 7th July, the Committee will put out the contract to the lowest bidder, at Mr. Woodcock's house.

S. B. RIVENBARK,
CHAS. HENRY,
CHAS. W. MURPHY,
JAS. W. COLVIN,
J. H. MURPHY. } *Building Committee.*

May 28. 39-tf.*

N. C. Presbyterian 4t and send bill to Committee.

500 BARRELS LIME.

WE OFFER TO THE CITIZENS OF DUPLIN AND Sampson the best quality of *ROCK LIME* for plastering purposes. We will sell the same at all times as low as it can be purchased in Wilmington, adding the freight and drayage, and deliver the same in good order. Persons having the same to purchase, will save money by buying from us. The Railroad Company has no Lime Warehouse at this place, and frequently it is put off in bad order, and liable to lossage by getting wet, as most persons that have tried it can testify to. We will fill all orders with promptness, and trust satisfactorily.

MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.

Magnolia, N. C., June 4, 1858 40-5t*

P. S.—We also offer you Baltimore Bacon at 12½ cts.; best quality of Salem Flour at $6 50 per bbl.; best Cuba Molasses at 30 cents per gallon by the bbl.

Things to Cherish.

The eyes that look with love on thee,
That brighten with thy smile,
Or mutely bid thee hope again,
If thou art sad a while;
The eyes that, when no words are breathed,
Gaze fondly into thine—
Oh cherish them, ere they grow dim;
They may not always shine!

The faithful hearts around thee,
That glow with love and youth,
That time and care ne'er yet have seared,
Nor ravished of their truth;
The hearts whose beatings we have heard
When throbbing near our own—
Oh, cherish them! those beatings hushed,
Earth's dearest tones are gone.

The days when there are hearts and eyes
That throb and beam for thee;
The few fleet hours when life doth seem
Bright as a summer sea;
The thrilling moments when to speak
The full heart's joy is vain—
Oh, cherish them! once gone, alas!
They never return again!

Interview Between Com. Rodgers and the Captain General of Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the interview between Com. Rodgers and the Captain General of Cuba:

Commodore Rodgers called on His Excellency, General Concha, and after the usual complimentary greeting, the conversation naturally turned upon the recent outrages committed on the American and Spanish flags by the British cruisers that were sent out exclusively to capture slavers.

In the course of his remarks, Concha observed that the proceedings of the British officers have been such direct violation of their treaty stipulations with Spain, that necessity had compelled him to call Mr. Crawford's attention to the subject, and that both he and the Captain of the Styx had offered every apology for their remissness in advising him of the nature and object of their cruising in these waters, and they assured him that the lieutenant who searched the American and Spanish ships in Sagua la Grande would be sent home to England for trial.

Concha also informed Commander Rodgers that he had issued orders to the Spanish squadron, now cruising in the Gulf, to prevent further interference with the American ships in Cuban waters, by force if necessary. He had also assured him that in his correspondence with the Governors of the different out-ports of the Island he had forwarded the same orders, and he did not hesitate to affirm that an immediate stop would be put to the flagrant abuse of power.

Commander Rodgers then applied for a Government pilot to accompany him in his cruise along our Northern coast, and the request was immediately complied with. Official visits were also exchanged with the British Consul and the commander of the British war steamer Devastation, when Commander Rodgers manifested in plain terms the object of his cruise in these waters, and the firm determination on the part of our Government to put a stop to the further detention of American merchantmen. The captain of the Devastation concurred in the belief that many useless detentions have originated, both from the ill-construction of orders by the English captains, and also from the neglect of some of our captains to hoist their colors, until a shot or two has been fired to enforce obedience. He also acknowledged that the commander of the Styx had overstepped his instructions in many cases, and that he would doubtless be court-martialed for the same.

When asked by what orders they acted in overhauling our ships in these waters, he replied that his Government had construed the Ashburton treaty to be sufficient authority to allow them to examine all vessels on this coast, who might make themselves suspicious as participants in the slave trade. Commander Rodgers, referring to the treaty, showed him that this concession by the American Government referred only to the African coast, and even in cases where it was allowable, the treaty clearly established a way in which a vessel was to be hailed, but that her course could not be stopped by an English cruiser, under any circumstances whatever, without positive proof of her being a piratical vessel.

The Fulton has gone to Bahia Honda, to watch the movements of the Styx and her companions. The Water Witch sailed out of port, and after an absence of 24 hours has returned, I suppose, to receive further instructions expected by the Isabel, which vessel, by the way, has failed for the first time this season, in reaching here on the 7th.

The English steamers Jasper and Devastation, after coaling, have left here for Nova Scotia.

The Spanish squadron continues cruising in the Gulf, and the smaller vessels have all been stationed along the keys most frequented by the Britishers, to preserve the neutrality.

The excitement among the sea captains continues unabated, and a large number have volunteered to ship on the Fulton, provided Captain Almy will only promise to capture the Styx and take her to New York.

Official news was received here yesterday, that the barque Marmion, bound from Havana to Sagua la Grande, was stopped by the Buzzard, in the night time, and obliged to heave to until she satisfied the Englishman that all was right with her.

The Tehuantepec Route.

Two or three days previous to the adjournment of the late session of Congress, the President transmitted to the Senate a mass of documents relating to this route to the Pacific ocean, containing the instructions of Secretary Cass to our minister to Mexico, dated the 17th of July, 1857, in which he says the value and importance of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec can scarcely be overlooked. The prospect of the construction of the road has now become brighter, because Mr. Falconnet, the Tehuantepec Company, and the owners of the Garay grant have united their interests, and now seek to obtain from the Mexican government such modifications in the Sloo grant as will secure the construction of the road.—Such modifications can be obtained, and it is confidently believed that sufficient capital, energy, and enterprise will be enlisted to accomplish the object. Messrs. Benjamin and Le Sere will proceed to Mexico for that purpose. The chief drawback is the controversy between Mr. Sloo and the present company, who, however, have possession of the Isthmus, and have been prosecuting the work at considerable expense.

It is hoped that the controversy will be amicably adjusted between the parties. Mr. Forsyth is instructed on the account of Messrs. Benjamin and Le Sere, to make known to the Mexican government their mission, and to give them such aid in its accomplishment as he may deem advisable and effectual. They may render themselves useful to him (Mr. Forsyth) in obtaining the cession of territory from Mexico embraced by his instructions, and if deemed necessary, Mr. Forsyth is authorised to employ their services. Without intending to decide positively what are the rights of Mr. Falconnet, which have been recognised by the Mexican government, he is instructed to insist that the government shall extend a similar recognition to an American citizen or company who has purchased, or may purchase, the same from or under Falconnet. "We cannot," Secretary Cass adds, "agree that any distinction shall be made in favor of British subjects over American citizens. Whatever may be the conflict of claims, the people of the United States demand that a permanent right of way across the isthmus shall be placed on the same treaty foundation."

Mr. Forsyth, in writing to Secretary Cass on the 15th of September, 1857, says that in respect to privileges, not much difficulty would have existed had he been authorized to purchase them. He had previously sounded the government, and ascertained that he could, for a consideration, obtain concessions even more ample than those contemplated in his instruction, which would have given the virtual protectorate and military occupation of the transit to the United State. Mr. Forsyth says that it will be perceived from a copy of the contract which Messrs. Benjamin and Le Sere concluded in the form of a grant to the Louisiana company, that it is neither in the shape nor in conformity with the terms and conditions set forth in this letter of instructions.—He repeats that the public negotiation has not had so happy an issue as the private one with Messrs. Benjamin and Le Sere. While they go on a basis with a privilege, more or less the government of the United States gets nothing, and he fears loses something—at all events, time.

Mr. Forsyth, addressing a letter to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that the Mexican government has declined to enter into a treaty on a basis of certain concessions to the United States. He has, therefore, nothing to do but to report to his government.—He could, he says, demonstrate that Mexico can treat with the United States in the spirit of the Tehuantepec articles, without depreciating her rights of sovereignty.

Adjournment of the Senate—Denunciation of Search and Visitation.

It will be seen from the published proceedings, in another place, that the Senate of the United States, after an extra session of two days, held in pursuance of the President's proclamation of Monday last, adjourned yesterday without day; the session having been devoted, among other executive business, to the consideration, as is understood, of important treaties with foreign powers.

The Senate did not adjourn, we are glad to announce, without previously adopting the resolutions introduced by its chairman of Foreign Relations, Mr. Mason, which are understood to have had the cordial endorsement of the President, declaring the unalterable position of this government in regard to the British pretension to the right of search or visitation. The resolutions denounce the recent outrages perpetrated upon our flag in the Gulf; demand an "equivocal and final disposition" by the two governments of that *vexata questio* of their international diplomacy, and record the "full approval" by the Senate of the Executive in promptly despatching its whole disposable naval force to the Gulf for the resistance of the insolent proceedings in question. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Senate has thus devolved upon the President the task of bringing about a final and unequivocal settlement, between the two governments, of a question which once produced a protracted war between the two nations, and which, left unsettled by the war, has remained an adjourned difference in abeyance from that day to the present. We feel satisfied that the recent insults to our flag in the waters of Cuba will be properly apologized for by the British authorities. Such amende honorable, however, can only extend to the immediate injuries which have been received, and would not touch the question of principle lying behind and at the bottom of these mere incidents of the obnoxious claim of England.

The recent occurrences in the Gulf have served to drag from its dark corner this ugly goblin of our diplomacy, which must now be effectually and finally exercised from the places it has haunted so long.

Fortunately, our country has in her State Department a statesman of no half-way views, and of historical opinions on this immediate question; and has, in her Chief Magistrate, the ablest and most experienced diplomatist of which she can boast. We express but the universal feeling of the country when we rejoice in the reflection that this difficult question is in the best hands into which it could possibly have fallen.

Washington Union.

From the Washington Star.

Jim Lane's Character.

If this notorious abolition agitator and Kansas shrieker had any character to lose, it would be very apt to "suffer some" now at the hands of his quondam friend and confrere, James Redpath, editor of the Doniphan Crusader of Freedom, and formerly the excitation correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, New York Tribune and Chicago Times. It seems that "Jim" and James were associated in the pecuniary concern of the Crusader, and recently had a quarrel about business matters. This misunderstanding has led to a betrayal on the part of James of some very peculiar "private affairs" of his friend and patron "Jim;" and a late number of the Crusader is nearly filled with divulgations well calculated to astonish and test the credulity of even those who before regarded Lane as a man utterly without personal character. Redpath accuses him of almost every imaginable crime, except murder, and leaves a broad inference that he was only restrained from that through cowardice. He says plainly that Lane endeavored to get him to induce the "Danites" of Kansas to kill Bob Kelly, and that he wished him to become his tool in a contemplated assassination of Robert J. Walker. He declares himself ready to swear that Lane intimated to him, that in the event of Gov. Denver's sending him a challenge, he (Lane) intended to have him "put out of the way" by the secret order of Danites. Redpath avows himself a member of the Danites, and asserts that Lane organised that club.

If any one-half of what Redpath publishes about this Abolition pet is true, and his past history vouches for more than that much, there is no wonder that Kansas has been the hot-bed of murders, riots, assassinations, thefts, robberies, and all other descriptions of grand and petty rascality known to the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GEORGE J. MOORE.

ROBERT K. BRYAN.

Our Western Territories.

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for the first volume of the report of Major Emory, U. S. Commissioner for ascertaining and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico under the treaty of 1853, generally known as the Gadsden Treaty or Gadsden Purchase, in virtue of which we acquired the new Territory of Arizona or the Mesilla Valley.

Major Emory had been detailed to act as chief Astronomer and Surveyor under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in that capacity had gone over the old line with the former commission. He had also made the campaign of 1846-'7 in California and New Mexico.—These facts combined with service upon our Western and Pacific frontiers, entitle his views to much respect where the character and capabilities of the territories in the centre or on the western side of the continent are concerned.

In his report he says that the want of moisture must prevent the settlement of the territories of the Union, for agricultural purposes at least, from one hundred west longitude from Greenswich clear through, until the pacific slope of the California and Oregon mountains are reached. From a line less than three hundred miles west of the Western boundary of Missouri and Arkanzas, to within a comparatively short distance of the Pacific, the country is an arid waste, or an impracticable wilderness of mountain peaks. It will not do to make estimates or calculations for the Western section of the continent, based upon what we know of the Alleghany slope or the Mississippi valley. No such population can ever grow up there. Grazing and grape culture may be profitably pursued, but these could not maintain a population of any density. He calculates that nearly one-third of our territory belongs to the basin system. Rivers arising in the mountain ranges find no outlet to the sea, but are absorbed in basins enclosed by mountain barriers.—These interior basins of all continents are dry, arid, and, without fertility, given up to pastoral hoards, or only cultivated in spots by means of artificial irrigation.

The only line for even a good wagon-road, between the Atlantic and Pacific, is through the new Gadsden Purchase. Major Emory laughs at the speculative geography of those who, without actual survey and admeasurement have figured out routes and passes. All this is nonsense, in his opinion.

South of our line, on the Pacifice side, and even in the centre of the Mexican territory, the tropical rains come with considerable abundance, and do away with the sterility to which the absence of moisture dooms the central and western parts of the continent above their influence.

The idea of doubling the number of the States by the settlement of the present territory of the Union, is out of the question. The Rocky Mountains are not like the Apalachian chain, presenting fertile slopes to the East and to the West. A wide belt extends along their Eastern base that closely approximates the character of a desert; West of them the country is broken by ridges even higher and more inhospitable in Oregon, while farther South in Utah, New Mexico, Upper Texas and California we find a succession of mountain ranges, high dry table lands, enclosed basins and little or no rain. Without a splitting of the old States, or the acquisition of more territory on the South, we do not see how the number of States *can* be increased over forty. There can be but one tier of States on the Pacific: say Washington, Oregon, North and South California.

The Isthmus.

We are no abettors of fillibusterism, and do not think that Walker is the man to win success, even if a success of any value were attainable in that field. No doubt the miserable little humbugs of quasi republics on the American isthmus are somewhat afraid of the United States, and their miserable little tryants are still more so. But it is time that these contemptible little communites were made to respect, even if they hate us.—They are not fit to take care of themselves—they don't know how to behave. It is our duty to make them behave properly. We actually put up with more from these little excuses for States, than we do from all the world besides, while in fact our interests and our honor require that our influence should be paramount there, almost within sight of our own shores, on a transit over which annually flows and returns a current of American life, business, energy and wealth, far exceeding the whole amount and volume of the petty little Central American States piled up and added together. We can admit of no foreign or adverse protectorate intervening between us and our vast territories on the pacific.

One Monsieur Belly, nominally a commercial agent, the representative of a French company, has risen into importance and become a man of mark quite recently.—He slipped into Nicaragua, fed and feed the Nicaraguan authorites—persuaded them, little loath to have the Cass-Yrissari treaty rejected after it had once passed the cabal they call a Senate in that blessed country, causing our Minister Mr. Lamar to speak quite plainly to Mr. Rivas, the nominal head of the piebald and speckled government. Mr. Belly then crawled around and got a "Convention" framed, granting to Millaud & Co., of Paris, the right to construct an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, with a grant of territorial privileges to Frenchmen, the right of having French ships of war on the waters of the canal, to pass the ships of the company free of toll, together with other exclusive privileges. Added to all this, by way of postscript, "A Declaration against the United States."

Now, what is the President to do? What *can* he do? Negotiate? What good comes of negotiating? We have negotiated until we have grown sick and tired of it. Every little one-horse affair knows that Congress adjourned without clothing the President with any authority to vindicate our honor or defend our interests in the only way that will be understood by these people and by Monsieur Belly's Master, Louis Napoleon. We publish the "declaration" in another column. It is a document. Read it.

MR. WINSLOW.—The newspaper correspondents keep up quite a writing over our representative. One says that the mission to Sardinia has been tendered him, but the North Carolina delegation object to the State's accepting anything less than a first-class mission. Again, it is said that Mr. Winslow has got or is to get the offer of the mission to Spain. Meanwhile the gentleman referred to, with a very becoming reserve, keeps his own counsel, and the correspondents keep surmising. We presume there is *something* in it. Let not the *quid nunes* "burst in ignorance."

Inquest.

Coroner R. J. Jones held an inquest, this forenoon, over the dead body of W. C. Ballenton, who died suddenly this morning, while on duty as one of the Town Guard. It appearing on investigation that he died of disease of the heart, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with this fact.

Mr. Ballenton was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

The Heated Term.

The candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State have gone West. They are not exactly in clover, but they have arrived at that section which grows blue-grass, clover, and Nick Williams' whiskey, to say nothing of "old Puryear," a beverage of Congressional fame. They are somewhere in the upper Yadkin country, taking it quietly as two friendly political gladiators can be supposed to do.

Some old poet makes one of his characters call out vehemently for the man that is to place him—the perspiring ancient alluded to, in the cool valley of Hæmus, and cover him with leaves like a pretty little babe in the woods. The valley in question is too far off—somewhere in the Balkan range in Turkey. We would be content to rusticate away somewhere in the Blue Ridge in our own State, where firstly, there are no mosquitoes; secondly, there are cool nights; thirdly, there is no lassitude; and finally, there are no newspapers and but little politics.

Tiresome as the canvass must be to the gentlemen engaged in it, it can scarcely press more fatigueingly upon them than upon those compelled to stay in one place—to work in heated quarters without change—to work like the children of Israel in the brick-making business, with few materials, while Congress is adjourned, business measureably suspended, and all the world out of humor.

We don't know much about dog-days. To us June is generally the most oppressive month in the year, the last part, especially. We think the range of the themometer is higher and the heat more oppressive. The fresh glory of Spring is over. The flowering shrubs, exhausted by their burst of blossoming, look sickly and wilted from the long droughts. The heated term is upon us with all its power, and we must grin and bear it as best we may.

Charles Dickens.

The prevailing subject of gossip in literary circles on the other side of the water, is the "hitch" in the domestic arrangements of Mr. Charles Dickens, novelist, sketch-writer, editor, lecturer, player, etc., etc. It is said that Mr. Dickens is, or is to be, separated from his wife, the mother of something like a dozen young Dickenses, and this after more than twenty years of "connubial bliss." Some two or three years ago, Mr. Dickens and other men of letters got to giving amateur dramatic representations; a number of these representations were given, as we recollect, for the benefit of the estate of Douglas Jerrold, deceased. When they got to going more extensively into this matter, the assistance of some professional *artistes* of the feminine gender was deemed essential, among others, one Miss Ternan, we think. It is said that the young woman in question had been quite intimate with Mr. Dickens' family. Scandal says, that after the play-acting business commenced, she got to be *too* intimate with one member of the family, and that the head thereof, to wit: the immaculate author of "American Notes." Hence these "family jars."

This is substantially the scandal, hinted around in English circles, and through English publications, and boldly proclaimed in the London correspondence of the New York Herald, no very good authority unless corroborated. Mr. Dickens' publication, "Household Words," of the 9th instant, contains a card from him in reference to this matter. It really explains nothing. It puts nothing to rest. It leaves it for conjecture whether Mrs. Dickens has separated—had separated, or is to separate from him; or whether any serious cause existed for any such domestic troubles as he admits to have existed, and which he says are patched up. But how?—He simply protests vehemently, and the thing remains as it was before he published his "Card," which we give below:—

From Household Words, June 9.

A Card from Mr. Charles Dickens.

Three and twenty years have passed since I entered upon my present relations with the public. They began when I was so young that I find them to have existed for nearly a quarter of a century.

Through all that time I have tried to be as faithful to the public as they have been to me. It was my duty never to trifle with them or to presume upon their favor, or do anything with it but work hard and justify it. I have always endeavored to discharge that duty.

My conspicuous position has often made me the subject of fabulous stories and unaccountable statements. Occasionally such things have chafed me, or even wounded me, but I have always accepted them as the shadows inseparable from the light of my notoriety and success. I have never obtruded any such personal uneasiness of mine upon the generous aggregate of my audience.

For the first time in my life, and I believe for the last, I now deviate from the principle I have so long observed, by presenting myself in my own journal in my own private character, and entreating all my brethren (as they deem that they have reason to think well of me, and to know that I am a man who has ever been unaffectedly true to our common calling) to lend their aid to the dissemination of my present words.

Some domestic trouble of mine of long standing on which I will make no further remark than that it claims to be respected as being of a sacredly private nature, has lately been brought to an arrangement which involes no anger or ill-will of any kind, and the whole origin, progress and surrounding circumstances of which have been throughout within in the knowledge of my children. It is amicably composed, and its details have but now to be forgotten by those concerned in it.

By some means, arising out of wickedness, or out of folly, or out inconceivible wild chance, or out of all three, this trouble has been made the occasion of misrepresentation most grossly false, monstrous and most cruel—involving not only me but innocent persons dear to my heart, and innocent persons of whom I have no knowledge if, indeed, they have any existence—and so widely spread that I doubt if one reader in a thousand will peruse these lines by whom some touch of the breath of these slanders will not have passed like an unwholesome air.

Those who know me and my nature need no assurance under my hand that such calumnies are as irreconcilable with me as they are in this frantic incoherence, with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly shrinking from taking the unusual means to which I now resort of circulating the truth.

I most solemnly declare, then—and this I do both in my own name and my wife's—that all the lately whispered rumors touching the trouble at which I have glanced are abominably false, and that whoever repeats one of them after this denial will lie as wilfully and as foully as it is possible for any false-witness to lie before Heaven and earth. CHARLES DICKENS.

FIRE ON THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We learn that a down Freight Train on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, took fire yesterday from sparks from the locomotive. We learn that the loss of freight amounts to some seventy barrels spirits and one hundred and eighty barrels rosin. The exact amount of injury to the five platform cars carrying this freight we have not learned. The fire was discovered just before the train got on the bridge over Livingston Creek, and the necessity of first securing the bridge from destruction, delayed for a short time the attention of the hands from extinguishing the fire on the train, otherwise the loss of freight would have been less.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

☞The Catalogue of the Clinton Female Institute for Four Sessions of the years 1856-'57-'58, has just been published. From it we are pleased to learn that the Institute is in a flourishing condition and receiving that support which the zealous exertions of the Trustees, Principal, and Assistant Professors have fairly earned for it.

The village of Clinton is one of the healthiest and most pleasant in the State. The buildings are large and convenient—the course of instruction thorough, and everything considered, the prices are moderate. L. C. GRAVES, A. M., is the Principal.

☞The second attempt at laying the wire cable of the Atlantic telegraph line is now being made. In a week we will probably hear of its success or failure.—The chances are about equal.

The Canvass.—The Western N. C. Road.—The Danville Connection.

The candidates for Governor spoke at Oxford, Granville County, on the 14th, and at Roxboro', Person County on the 16th. We are happy to learn that the discussions progress quietly, and with nothing to disturb past friendship or renew recent excitements.

We think it not worth while to go over the old grounds of controversy between the candidates. Their positions upon public measures are the real things, and we note a new feature in Mr. McRae's platform, developed last week at Roxboro' and Oxford. A friend sending us an account of the discussions at those places, says "Mr. McRae came out very decidedly and distinctly at Oxford and Roxboro' for letting out to contract the whole of the Western Extension at one time to the Tennessee line, and spending the four millions appropriated at once along the whole line, tunnel and all. He would favor an amendment of the charter, to allow of this." Thus he would go for precipitating at once upon the people a large additional debt, which, in the natural course of events, under the existing charter, could not be incurred for years. As the charter now stands, the road is to be built in sections, thus finishing up as it goes, and calling for the aid of the State only just so fast as private parties make up their third and fulfil the other prescribed conditions, which could not be done for years. But Mr. McRae, who enveighed so bitterly against taxes here in the East, is willing to anticipate expenditure, assume the burden of debts before we can be made liable for them, and, more unstatesmanlike still, he is willing to spend all the appropriation to the Western extension at once on all parts of the line, in such a way that unless every mile is completed, all will be lost, and he will give nothing additional for completion in any event! But in the plan by sections, as advocated by Judge Ellis, and as authorized by the existing charter or charters, each section, as the work advances, is finished—that much is done and can be used, even if the appropriation does fail to complete the whole line. It will come gradually upon the people of the particular section through which it will run, and upon the State at large. Mr. McRae has been decrying debt and taxation for the last six months, and yet he proposed to bring upon us at once an expenditure for which we are not liable for years. Strange economy, to precipitate debts and burdens while decrying them—to propose to spend money which, he says, cannot finish the work to which it is appropriated, and in a way that unless all is completed all must be lost. We ask the attention of the people of the East, into whose ears Mr. McRae has been dinning the cry of taxation and debt. Mr. McRae is getting nearer the mountains now. He will be there in a week or two. The people of the mountains don't want to oppress the State as Mr. McRae proposes to do. They are willing to go on with their road in sections.

Another thing has been brought so prominently forward into the canvass, that it may now be regarded as a regular topic of discussion whenever the candidates meet. It is a matter in which the East is deeply interested.—We allude to the Danville Connection. Mr. McRae is warmly in favor of this work. Judge Ellis is opposed to it on State grounds.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is awake to the value of the connection—*to Virginia*, and is, therefore anxious that it should be made. In his last "Message No. 3," page 2, he says:

"A centre of trade is indispensably necessary to save the cost of exchange, though the balance of trade be in our favor; and the cost of exchange is nothing compared with the loss incident to the want of a control over the great monetary operations of the country, dependent upon a central commercial power."

After enlarging upon this he says:

"That control cannot be had without a centre of trade, and that centre of trade cannot be built up without public works to bring a back country to some point of commerce."

To what State can this be more truly applied than to North Carolina? Where is the want of a centre of trade more severely felt? What State suffers more from not having the control of the exchanges based upon her own products? A full consciousness of the wants and necessities of the State induced her people to enter upon the present system of public works—a system far from perfect, but at least aimed at being a North Carolina system. Are we now, after spending millions upon these works, to have their main design defeated, by their being made feeders to the exchanges of other States instead of assistants to our own? Are we to have these works acting as a wall of division between the East and the West, cutting them off from each other, or are we to preserve them as links in a chain to unite the two sections in indissoluable bonds? These are the questions which arise out of a consideration of this Danville Connection movement.

After stating the necessity of bringing the back country to some point of commerce, Gov. Wise proceeds to show how this is to be done—touches upon the various public works in his State, and insists upon their completion.—He then says:

"And by completing the Southside to Norfolk, and connecting the Danville Road with the works of North Carolina, and finishing the York River Road, we will have the most essential *southern* and eastern connections."

Here is an explicit recommendation of Gov. Wise to the Legislature of Virginia, to build the Danville connection. If this would benefit the trade of Virginia, would it not work a corresponding injury to the trade of North Carolina? Shall Virginia build up her "centre of trade" at our expense?

Now, this is a practical and not a merely theoretical issue, and it is one that will be upon us in the next Legislature. Gov. Morehead is a candidate in Guilford and is warmly for this connection, and will use all his efforts in its behalf, and we may rest assured that a strong effort will be made to pass a charter through the next General Assembly.—Now, if the East, by its vote in August next, indicates a carelessness as to this measure, is there not some danger of the West going for it? True, a large portion of the West admits that it is bound by compact, direct or implied, to oppose it—to carry out in good faith the understanding arrived at when the North Carolina Road was chartered and accepted by the West as a substitute for the Danville Road; but if the East, by voting for Mr. McRae, a gentleman who advocates this connection, or by failing to vote largely against him, shows a carelessness upon the subject, may not the West assume that we are willing to release her from this compact—that we do not care for its enforcement—that it is a matter of indifference to us—to our works—to our people? Will not the danger of a Danville connection be increased by every Eastern vote cast for Mr. McRae, its advocate? Will it not be lessened by every vote cast for Mr. Ellis, its opponent?—Look at this thing in a plain, common sense way, and does not the thing stand precisely as we have stated it?

We never thought that anything could be gained by mis-stating an opponent's position. We believe such course to be as impolitic in practice as it is wrong in principle, and we have been careful to state Mr. McRae's position on the Danville connection and on the Western Extension as we *know* them to have been assumed by him. That Mr. McRae, if elected, would not formally recommend the charter for a road connecting the North Carolina road at Greensboro' with the Richmond and Danville road at Danville amounts to nothing. The moral effect of his election, while advocating that issue, or of a failure of the East to pronounce against him on that issue would be just the same. By advocating it on the stump he has already recommended it. The moral influence of his position has already been given to it.

From the Register.

Educational Convention.

Having been appointed a committee by the citizens of Statesville to make arrangements to convey delegates and visitors to the State Educational Convention, to be held in the town of Statesville on the 7th July, we beg leave to state that the following arrangements have been made: A train will be placed on the Western North Carolina Railroad, which will leave Salisbury on the 6th July, at 1½ P. M., and on the 7th July at 7½ A. M., connecting with C. S. Brown's Western Line of Coaches.

R. F. SIMONTON,
S. S. KIRKLAND, } Com.
W. A. ELEASON,

From the Register.

STATESVILLE, June 5th, 1858.

The people of Statesville have seen with pleasure the formal acceptance of their cordial invitation to the EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION of North Carolina, to hold its next annual meeting in their town, on the 7th of July next, and they have appointed the undersigned a committee to tender to all the Delegates the free hospitalities of the place, during the session of the said meeting.

Committees have also been appointed to attend to the conveyance of delegates from the terminus of the Rail Road to this place, and to provide for their comfort during their sojourn.

O. GILLESPIE,
J. W. STOCKTON, } Com.
W. P. CALDWELL,

We understand that the invitation is extended to the Chairmen and members of School Committees, and indeed to all persons concerned with educational matters in North Carolina. We trust that the Convention will be fully attended and result in permanent benefit to the great cause of education in our State. We more especially hope that our own county may be fully and fairly represented.

☞We are requested to state, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, that the Fourth of July will be observed at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on *Monday*, the 5th of said month. Kadir G. Cox, Esq., will deliver the oration, and Cooper Huggins, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence.

——— Ga.,
JOONE 9, 1858.

MISTOR McD——, *Deer Sir's:* I Receved A Letter's from You Last yeare And thort eye wod anser hit sune sum time a' goe but Did note Decide Mr. Mc I Liv in This Plais Yet whar thar leterers date But wunt not Remane Long I wil sune B oute off Buisenes eye doant no wheer eye wil Go Oe Noe? motherd & the boays is SiC yet! eye have Hear from them In 2 Weaks eye written 2 them but did Git naer &sur frOm em Mister Mc Mister Goodblod And famle is Wel I' Her from Them Las weake tha is Ceapin hotel Mister GoodBlod is Lose Goo Eell for Geoge Race Geoge Race is Run Orfe from Hear for Dept And lef Gilber with the Bag too hoold Mr Slaits solde 53 Gilbers nigers for GoodBlods Dept well 'I' Have saide a nuf aboute GoodBlod. Mr. Goodblod & famle is well Ole John has the fines Boy ye ever sees hes most a year older he was when you seen him las crismus 1858 Well 'I' Will Come to a cloys I have Nothen to right yow must right son all well but betsy & she is SiC

Mister M. C. if u can Gite me "a" sitivation In Your toune eye will B Glad 2 come nex fal If hit will Pa eye Wil sune B out en Bissnes for Mr Wood & Roberts Ar' a' Go' 2 Wind *up* thar Bisnes her in nex ear & then eye will Bee Oute Emplooy eye am fearde tha ware Given me 12$ a monthe & fead If you will Gite me A Plais eye Will Go nex month U Ma sho my han right too the man what wants too Hire me Eye Rote Alle the Leters for Mr. Wood & Roberts eye rathar Git inter "a" Cum Misiun Plais Where eye can right Princepul eye Doante mine much aBoute Big WaiGes 1st ear Ie Am mared to Mrss Rivers My wif Rite 2 me at Ice

Moste vere respecfule,
ZACHARIAH RIVERS.

If any "Cum Missiun" merchant wishes to make an engagement with the writer of the above, he can see the "han right" at this office, if he calls at "1ce."

Arrival of the Persia off Cape Race—Three Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, June 21.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool for New York, with dates to Saturday the 12th inst., was boarded on Saturday the 19th, off Cape Race, by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following abstract of her advices reached here to-day. She will be due at New York on Tuesday evening.

The telegraphic fleet left on the 10th inst., for mid-ocean under sail. The steamer Niagara expected to arrive on the 29th.

A new line of steamships from Galway for Halifax and New York was to commence on the 18th.

The Cagliari affair has been satisfactorily settled.

Later accounts from India state that the British had occupied Bareilly after only a slight resistance. The British had also entire possession of Robilcund.

Warlike preparations continue to be made in France to such an extent as to attract the attention of Parliament.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated in Parliament that the American Minister at Paris labored under a grave misapprehension in representing England as acquiesing in the free labor movement.

General Concha, it is said, remains Governor of Cuba.

Further by the Steamer Persia.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Persia, with 128 passengers, will be due at this port this evening from Liverpool. The following additional news come via Cape Race:

The Atlantic telegraph fleet expected to reach mid-ocean and commence the operation of laying the cable about the 20th of June. They would proceed there under sail. The Agamemnon was towed out of Plymouth sound at 9 A. M. on the 10th, and the Niagara left, under steam, at 11. The squadron subsequently started under canvass with a northerly breeze.

A new weekly line of steamships, of which the Indian Empire (formerly the United States) is the pioneer, was ready for operations. The Indian Empire, with the Colonial and United States mails, would leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday last. She is expected to run from Galway to Halifax in eight days.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli repudiated all idea of danger of a war with France, and said the relations of the two powers were of the most amicable nature.

The terms upon which the Cagliari affair has been settled are as follows: Naples agrees to compensate the English engineers with £3,000, to place the Cagliari at the disposal of Queen Victoria, and to liberate the Sardinian prisoners forthwith.

The dates from Bombay, received by telegraph from Malta, are to the 21st of May. The rebels deserted Barelly at the approach of the British troops, and their victory was a bloodless one. An attack on Calpee was expected in a few days.

The bank of France had increased its specie nearly seventy millions of francs within a month.

A misunderstanding between Austria and France was considered imminent.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Sufficient intelligence has been received here to leave no doubt that Captain Marcy's command has reached Camp Scott in safety. It was the intention of Governor Cumming, when last heard from, to at once open a trade with the valley, as many of the Mormons were understood to own more cattle than they were desirous of carrying away, and of which they were anxious to dispose.

The safety and general welfare of the troops at Camp Scott, and elsewhere between that post and the United States, may now be relied upon with confidence.

The Mormon troops had been withdrawn from the approaches to Salt Lake, though the people threatened to return if the army advanced before they had reaped and carried off the next harvest.

Gov. Cumming says it may now be regarded as safe for emigrants from the United States to proceed to California via Salt Lake, the road being entirely open.

The Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General contemplate leaving Washington for Philadelphia early next week, on business connected with the postoffice, custom house, and court accommodations in that city.

Two of the sloops of war authorized to be constructed by the recent act of Congress are to be built at the Philadelphia navy-yard.

The U. S. steamer Fulton has been ordered home on account of the sickness on board.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived here this evening with dates from Havana to the 15th. The U. S. steamers Fulton and Water Witch had touched at Cardenas and then resumed their cruise. The American shipmasters had called a meeting at Havana to act on the basis of the Sickles resolution and put their ships in fighting order.

Sugar and molasses were more active, but prices unchanged.

From Utah.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—Col. Kane arrived here last night bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 16th ult. The dispatches were at once delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been occupied are erroneous and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally. To this fact may be attributed the uncourteous refusal of Col. Kane to communicate with the press.

It is understood that Col. Kane denies the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Booneville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the peace commissioners, when in fact Governor Cumming has requested it to remain where it is until orders shall be received from Washington.

Contrary to the reports so widely circulated, Col. Kane does not admit that there has been any such want of harmony between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnson as would jeopard the public interests. He speaks in eulogistic terms of Gen. Johnson and the high state of discipline which that officer maintained in his forces, and of the praiseworthy spirit manifested by the army during the winter.

The friends of the administration are much pleased with the manner in which Col. Kane is understood to allude to the conduct of Governor Cumming, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of the country.

There was great hopes in Utah, an elsewhere, that the war was at an end. A peace party had been formed and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own last spring. It was the impression in Utah that Brigham Young, who openly espoused the cause of the United States, would, in this respect be able to maintain his position.

There was at one time strong opposition to him, before emigration was resolved upon, but ever since this the feeling of hostility has been subsiding. All the northern settlements are evacuated, with the exception of a few Mormons left to guard the public property at Salt Lake city. Besides these there are no Mormons forty miles south of that city. The seventy families alluded to in a recent dispatch did not, as stated, apply to Gov. Cumming at Camp Scott for protection. They were brought there by him from Salt Lake city.

From the Washington Union.

From Utah.

We subjoin a short letter from Gov. Cumming on the subject of affairs in Utah. It is evident to us that Gov. Cumming is exercising in Utah great good judgment; and we have great hope that he will be able to solve that extraordinary problem in American policy.

Gov. Cumming informs us that the route to California is now open:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, (U. T.,)
May 12, 1858.

SIR: I have returned from the south, after having seen and conversed with large numbers of the Mormons who are journeying in that direction. I have reasons to hope that my intercourse with these persons has contributed to allay fears on their part which are perhaps unreasonable. I regret to have been an eye-witness, however, to scenes of great trial and suffering.

I have the gratification of authorizing you to announce that the road is now open between Missouri and California, and that emigrants and others, adopting the usual precaution for their safety against Indians, may pass through Utah Territory without hindrance or molestation. Parties will do well, however, to report themselves at Fort Bridger, where any information which I may be possessed of, of importance for their guidance, will be communicated to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

From the Weekly Platte Argus of June 11th.

Horrible Tragedy at Weston, Mo.—Man Killed by a Woman in Defence of her Husband.

On Saturday night the City Marshall was aroused from bed to go to a house on the northern extremity of Leavenworth street.

Here was a horrible sight. Sitting up in bed was a man by the name of Branham, his face bruised up, his shirt covered with blood, and his young wife, a young, good looking woman, in much distress, and attending to his bruises. About twenty feet feom the back door, in the garden, lay the dead body of Hugh Wilson, his features scarcely recognizable, his forehead smashed in, and the blood and brains oozing out profusely, a large and bloody club by his side, with which the woman, wife of Branham, said that she had done the deed in defence of her husband. The plain story that the two told was, that Wilson (intoxicated) had forced the lock of the back door, had jerked Branham out of bed and dragged him out into the garden. The wife flew to her husband's assistance with a club, and by dint of well directed blows, made of Wilson the most horrible corpse one could well look on.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY BRANHAM.

Myself and husband had retired to bed, when some one broke into the house, and came to the bed before we could get up. The man seized my husband and dragged him out, striking at and beating him. He called to me for help—said that the man was trying to wring off his neck. I could not get hold of anything except a piece of board, the same now in court. With this I ran up to my husband, and found him down, with a strong man resting one knee on his breast, and striking him very severe blows.

As I got in striking distance the man was making an attempt to wring off the neck of my husband, who seemed to be almost helpless. I immediately struck him with the stick, and did not cease until his hold upon my husband's head and neck was relaxed. I struck him with nothing but the stick. My husband had been sick in bed for a week previous, and was almost as helpless as a child. I struck to save my husband's life, and believe he would have been killed in a few minutes if I had not struck.

DECISION OF THE JUSTICES.

"We, the undersigned Justices, agree unanimously that the homicide committed by Mary Branham on Hugh Wilson was justifiable, and she is discharged from custody."

CALCUTTA, April 10.—Let me finish what I have to say of Yeh—no longer "Mr. Commissioner Yeh," for his degradation has come down.

Since I last wrote a change has come over the behaviour of our Chinese *detenu*. At that time he would scarcely answer a question. A celebrated Easter scholar called upon him to try to learn Buddhism from him.—Yeh would not know anything about it. Mr. Layard tried to get him to admit that he knew of such an assembly as the British Parliament, or of such a thing as public opinion in England. Yeh knew not of such things. Mr. Layard told him that, thinking he was in the right, he tried to prevent the expedition to China. Yeh answered him only by a grunt. The fat unwieldy King of Onde, who occupies the house immediately opposite, and grumbles all day long at being deprived of the solace of his Zenana, manifested a curiosity, from which it seemed crowned heads are not always exempt, and actually applied to the Town Mayor to have some trees cut down which intercept the view of Yeh's verandah.—The King would have called upon the mandarin if the latter had given him the least encouragement; but Yeh treated all mention of him with the utmost scorn, refused to believe that he had been a king, and would not look towards his dwelling. An Englishman pointed ont to Yeh the Minister of the King of Oude, Ally Nucky Khan, the Talleyrand of the East. He was told that this thin wily Asiatic was known to have been deeply implicated in all the intrigues which preceded the late mutiny, yet has trod the maze so cautiously that not a foot trace of his presence can be found. "I will make a report upon your application," said Dr. Macnamara the other day in answer to Nucky Khan. "Report!" said the Minister, with much scorn, "I withdraw my application; and take my advice, young man—never write a letter." Yeh, however, could not be interested in these black potentates. He has great contempt for us that we have left any of their heads on.

Correspondence of London Times.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

July 18th, Charlotte.
" 21st & 22d, Lincolnton.
" 25th Rutherfordton.
" 30th & 31st, and August 1st, Hendersonville.
Aug. 2d, Flat Rock.
" 4th, Johnston's Chapel on the Upper French Broad.
Aug. 7th & 8th, Asheville.
" 11th & 12th, Morganton.
" 13th, John's River Chapel.
" 15th, Lenoir.
" 16th, Grove Chapel, Caldwell co.
" 19th, Valle Crucis.
" 22d, Jefferson.
" 24th, & 25th, Wilksboro.'
" 27th, Gwinns' Chapel.
" 29th, Richmond Hill.
" 31st, Huntsville.
Sept. 2d, Salem.
" 4th, Galloway's Chapel.
" 5th, Leaksville.
" 8th, Milton.

From the London Telegraph, June 2.

It is at all times difficult to determine the rights of nations at sea. They depend less upon actual treaties than upon that general and indefinite code known as the law of nations, and great wars have frequently originated in a misconception of the privileges enjoyed by martime Powers under the undeclared jurisdiction of this authority. The rights thus acquired are partly natural, partly customary; and much depends upon the method by which they are enforced. A very painful question involving the interpretation of this universal international law, has arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America; but in dealing with it we shall be careful not to prejudice the points at issue, or accept the allegation on either side in their entirety, since there is an obvious and unfortunate amount of bitterness on the part of the American merchantmen and British cruisers, between whom the controversy has taken place. In the absence of official information of a kind which has certainly not yet reached any one in this country, unless it be the discreet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it would be rash to anticipate what complexion the dispute may assume; and all that is possible, or even desirable, at this stage, is to express a hope that, foreseeing as we must a diplomatic contention of a most unhappy character, accompanied by free recriminations from the press in both countries, a spirit of mutual generosity and forbearance will be displayed. We want no American war upon our hands; we can afford to make no unworthy or unjust concessions; but, if we are to escape the one and the other alternative, this matter must not be allowed to become one of jealous and arrogant boastings. If it be not exactly necessary that a new conservative Ashburton should undertake to arrange the terms of a British capitulation, it would be equally unwise to invoke a policy of affronts and menaces, dangerous to the peace of the world, and conductive to the interests and to the honor of neither nation.

It must be remembered that the complication is one of serious difficulty. Certain British cruisers are charged with having wantonly and violently stopped, challenged, fired into, boarded and searched a number of U. States merchant vessels, in the Central American waters and the Gulf of Mexico, the complaints from the latter quarter being the most numerous and important, since it is stated that the commander of the British war steamer Styx had announced that the orders of his government were to examine the papers and cargo of all ships proceeding up or down the Gulf. Now, this collision between our public marine and that of the North American republic is one in every sense to be regretted, since the circumstances themselves are embarrassing, and it does not appear that any decision can immediately be arrived at without compromising, in an injurious degree, one of the great Powers concerned. *We cannot abandon the right of search in reference to America without abandoning it as regards the rest of the world;* we cannot recall our Gulf cruisers without establishing an African squadron; we cannot suppress our ocean police without again licensing, practically, if not avowedly, that slave traffic which has been the curse of one mighty continent and the reproach of another. But, at the same time, if it be really essential, in order to maintain this principle, that American ships should be treated as we are led to believe by the reports in the transatlantic journals, we may be assured that we must give way or fight for our prerogative; since, if there be a nation upon earth inclined to suffer the inconvenience of such a system, it is not the hardy, proud and powerful race which, in the New World, speaks our language and inherits our independence.

The Supreme Court of the United States has laid down, in a memorable judgment, that the slave trade is opposed to the law of nature and of nations, and America has entered into treaties with Great Britain for the suppression of this infamous barter, so far as the sea is concerned. We have a right, then, to capture and confiscate every slaver, and even to punish the captains and crew; but how far and in what shape is that right to be asserted? Does it authorize us in visiting a principal port of Cuba, boarding twelve American vessels inspecting their papers, ransacking their holds and gauging their water barrels? Does it qualify our captains to fire into American ships in the Gulf of Mexico so as to endanger life and property, and to be guilty of insulting and domineering behavior? These questions we ask without condemning any one in anticipation of the evidence. The statements are before us, and they must be sifted. The British public has no interest whatever in countenancing acts of outrage, or even excess of zeal, on the part of its naval officers. In the strict performance of their duty they will meet with every support; but there is a very clear difference between the courtesy of a gentleman and the swagger of a pirate; and, if the conduct of certain English commanders has been such as the American papers allege, they may, although in the literal execution of their orders, have deserved the severest reprehension. We send out our cruisers to prevent the traffic in slaves, but we do not send them out to establish a nautical reign of terror in the Gulf of Mexico. We trust that the most ample and impartial investigation will be made into the whole of this affair, which is not one to be explained away by a few words of official ambiguity. In reply to the question put by Mr. Lindsay last night on this important subject, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, it will be observed, on the part of Mr. Walpole, denied that the government had received any official information from Washington, assigning as a reason for the frequent exercise of the right of search by British cruisers, that it was the constant practice of slavers to hoist American colors. For this manœuvre it would be rather difficult to find a remedy, though our trans-atlantic friends could doubtless well dispense with so questionable a compliment. Mr. Fitzgerald further intimated that orders have been sent out to the commanders of our cruisers, conveying instructions to act with greater caution as regards vessels, under the circumstances which had been made the subject of complaint. As usual, however, he left us in the dark as to the precise nature of these instruction, and we are not in a position to judge how far they are calculated to answer their professed object.

The difference, we say, is unfortunate in every respect. The honor of this country, and the conduct of her officers, have been called in question, but this is not all.—With regretable precipitancy, a number of the American journalists have rushed into print with magniloquent denunciations, doing their worst to provoke the popular hostility against Great Britain. It would be easy to excite a similar feeling on this side of the Alantic; but all rational men will desire to witness a speedy and amicable solution of the embarrassments which have arisen. If it be true, however, that eight weeks ago our government received an intimation from General Cass that the proceedings complained of would no longer be permitted, the country will look to Lord Malmesbury for an explanation of the fresh and vigorous orders stated to have been transmitted to the Gulf since that period. We have been thrown into a perplexity, to say the least, and the best means of eluding it is not by blind audacity.—Of course, if any American merchantmen were so ill advised as to come across one of our cruisers with shotted guns, she would merely put America in the wrong, damage her moral position, and draw upon herself something beyond an official inspection; but we can scarcely believe that the United States captains will act with so much rashness, ignorance and barbarity. The only course for them to pursue is to appeal to their government for protection, and not

English Opinion of Mr. Belly's Operations in Central America.

From the City article of the London Times.

The statement from Paris to-day, that a concession for the canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific through the territories of Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been granted to a French company, is surprising only from the fact of its apparently not having become known at New York, where the influence over Nicaragua is paramount, and where there are persons who will claim rights to the route, which, whatever may be their validity, are likely to be supported for political purposes. The whole affair, however, *is without practical importance, since the conditions are never likely to be fulfilled.*

The company are to commence the work in two years, and complete it in six, and the channel is to be such as to admit two of the largest ships to pass abreast. The direction, moreover, is to be entirely French, and the Government are to have the exclusive privilege of keeping a couple of ships-of-war on the waters of the route throughout the whole period occupied in its construction. A capital of £10,000,000 or £15,000.000 would not suffice, and the public can easily judge the prospect of any such amount being raised within the next 24 months on the Paris Bourse.

The scheme originally proposed in London, and most unfortunately rejected, was for a canal of much more moderate dimensions, or even, in the first instance, for an ordinary transit, by improving the navigation of the San Juan, and crossing the 11 miles of hilly land between Lake Nicaragua and the sea by a railway or other temporary means, until the success of the enterprise should have encouraged further expenditure.

The following "declaration" is appended to the grant made by Costa Rica and Nicaragua to M. Belly for the purpose of constructing the ship canal across the Isthmus, referred to in the preceding article :

Declaration against the United States and in favor of a European Protectorate.

The following is appended :

The supreme chiefs of the two Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica assembled at Rivas, after having settled the questions which divided the two Republics, and having re-established peace and the most complete harmony between them, with a common accord, and in order to secure the independence and safety of the two countries, as well as of all the States of Central America:

Considering that a fresh invasion of American filibusters still menaces the independence of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in contempt of all the laws that protect nations and that guarantee the lives and properties of citizens in civilized countries.

That this invasion, officially reprobated by the Government of the United States, is preparing in reality, under its patronage, as the means of definitively taking possession of Central America, if Central America refuse to surrender itself voluntarily to the United States.

That hitherto all the official agents of the United States at Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders, acting as masters, and audaciously hoisting the flag of the United States in all parts where, as in San Juan del Sur, the flag of Nicaragua only ought to float, and openly menacing Central America with inevitable annexation :

That the Minister actually accredited to Nicaragua boasts in public of peremptorily proposing this *ultimatum*—either the legal possession of Nicaragua by the ratification of the treaty Cass Yrissarri, or a fresh invasion of the filibusters already organized at Mobile under the American flag :

That, moreover, the Government of the United States has, according to official reports, made to that of Costa Rica, by its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, declared that it was utterly powerless to prevent fresh attempts by the filibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head.

Considering that three years of war and devastation have deprived the two Republics of the means of resisting a fresh attack on the part of many thousands of brigands; that the towns of Nicaragua are destroyed in whole or in part; that their commerce is annihilated; their population is decimated; and that after a desperate resistance, which testifies their patriotism, they must succomb before a superiority of numbers, unless Europe deign at last to defend them against attempts unprecedented in the 19th century.

They declare solemnly :

1. That they place the Convention above mentioned, relative to the canal of Nicaragua, under the patronage of civilized Europe, by appealing to the justice and humanity of all Christian nations against the attacks of pirates and buccaniers, of whom they have been for three years the victims.

2. That they place the independence and nationality of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the guarantee of the three Powers who have caused the independence and nationality of the Ottoman Empire to be respected, namely, France, England and Sardinia.

3. That they supplicate the Governments of these three Powers not any longer to leave the coasts of Central America without defence, its rich country at the mercy of barbarians, and the future route of the trade of the world without a serious guarantee of liberty and neutrality.

4. That they bind themselves in the name of their people to accept from those three Powers all the conditions they may attach to their assistance, provided the public law of civilized Europe be extended to all the States of America, and imposed by force, if needs be, on those who so audaciously violate it.

In faith whereof they sign the present declaration.

RIVAS.
THOMAS MARTINEZ,
JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

May 1, 1858.

THE LAST SESSION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes—

"Another such session as that which has just closed, and the lobby system in Congress is annihilated. Just think of it, not a solitary railroad grant! Not a single patent extension! Not one new mail steamer gratuity voted! Not one book ordered to be printed for the use of Congress! Nothing but desolation and blank dismay staring out of the eyes of the few vultures and cormorants who remained there to the last in the hopes of a little bit of a windfall in the closing hours of the session. But no windfall came, and, with lank carpet bags and long drawn faces, they at length yielded to destiny and helped to swell the ranks of the retreating army from this now deserted city."

What is the difference between a cat and a document? One has claws at the end of its paws, and the other has pauses at the end of its clauses!!!

New Orleans Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Waterman, the late Mayor, has been reinstated Mayor of the city, nothwithstanding the recent election of Stith.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

Yanceyville, Caswell, Friday, June 18th.
Wentworth, Rockingham, Saturday, June 19th.

We publish below further appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae. They will address the people at the following times and places :

Danbury, Stokes, Monday, June 21st.
Winston, Forsyth, Wednesday, June 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30th.
Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1st.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Saturday, July 3d.
Boon, Watauga, Monday, July 5th.
Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, July 7th.
Morganton, Burke, Thursday, July 8th.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞ *Catalogues Sent Free!* ☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to

G. G. EVANS,
Publisher, 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
June 25, 1858 43-3m

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED!

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says : "When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

Mr. Silas J. Lisconb, of Birmingham, says :

"I have found in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

See advertisement. [June 22.—245&43-1w.

TOOTHACHE.

Occasioned by Cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes can be speedily and effectually cured by using the CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relief, without discoloring the teeth or unpleasantly affecting the breath or palate. Once used, you will never willingly be ithout it. Only try it, and complain no more of aching teeth.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. June 25 1858—43-1t

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Having been frequently requested by many of my friends, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County, and solicit your suffrages on the first Thursday in August next. Should you elect me, I pledge you a heart faithfully devoted to your interest and an untiring effort to promote the welfare of your County. But in case I am defeated, I shall in humble submission bow to your decision. JAMES McK. MULFORD.

June 18th, 1858 42-te*

TO THE FREEMEN OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN :—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of our county, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. Should you elect me, I will endeavor to make you a faithful and obliging officer. GRADY OUTLAW.

Duplin county, N. C., June 5th, 1858. 41-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—&1—244-tf W. T. J. VANN.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.

April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te

Herald copy.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

Prof. DeGrath's Original Electric Oil.

This great discovery is now creating a great sensation among the Medical Faculties of Europe and this country. It will cure the following (not everything) :

WARRANTED TO

Cure Fever and Ague in one day ;
Cure Chills in five minutes ;
Cure Croup in one night ;
Cure Deafness in two to four days ;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes ;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to five days ;
Cure Inflammation in one day ;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Tooth-ache and Burns in ten minutes ;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula and Abscess in ten days ;
Cure Bruises, Wounds and Tetter in one to three days ;
Cure Ear-ache, Stiff Neck and Ague in one day ;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast and Salt Rheum in three to six days ;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation and Pleurisy in one to ten days ;
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout and Erysipelas in five to twenty days ;
Cure Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk by a few bottles ;

This Oil (DeGrath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great family medicine for children teething, &c.

Ladies should all use it. It always leaves you better than it finds you, and one bottle often cures entirely.

June 24.—247&43-1w.

MARRIED,

In Smithville, N. C., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, MOODY B. SMITH, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss MARGARET CURTIS, daughter of Nathaniel Curtis, Esq., of Concord, N. H.

DIED.

In this town, on the 21st inst., at the residence of John C. Bowden, Esq., Miss SARAH A. TILLEY, aged 48 years.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

30 OF 160 ACRES :
20 of 80 Acres ;
60 of 40 Acres ;
10 of 120 Acres, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. O. S. BALDWIN.

June 25 43 1t

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in Goldsboro', N. C., is in a very prosperous condition. Since its organization under the present Faculty, its success has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends. Entire harmony among the Teachers, excellent health, application to study and good order among the pupils; and a rapidly extending influence and increasing hold upon the public confidence, are the elements which constitute a flourishing College. All of these are enjoyed by our young and growing Institution. Our prospects are brightening every day, and a career of great usefullness opens before us. With these surroundings, we invite public attention to Wayne Female College, and with grateful acknowledgements for past success, we offer to lead the lovely daughters of our happy land to the pure fountains of virtue and knowledge.

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 29th of July, 1858. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel and Room Furniture $10 per month. Tuition in the College course $20 per Session. For a Catalogue giving full information, address the undersigned. S. M. FROST, President.

June 25th, 1858 43-6t

GLUE.

25 BBLS. handsome Distiller's Glue, now landing. For sale by [June 22] WILLARD & CURTIS.

SUGARS.

25 BBLS. C. Coffee Sugar ;
15 do. Brown do.;
10 do. Crushed do.;
Landing and for sale by
June 22 ZENO H. GREENE.

BACON.

WESTERN SIDES;
Do. SHOULDERS—a prime article—now landing. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
June 18.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, ESQ., DR. W. H. BRATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These land as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE.

June 22. 245-1w—43-tf

Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
Proprietor.

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

HEAD QUARTERS,
30th Reg. N. C. Militia.

THE OFFICERS of the Upper Battalion 30th Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to assemble their respective Companies at Long Creek, on Saturday, the 3d of July, for parade and instruction.

By order, JNO. L. CANTWELL, Col. Comd'g.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

June 23, 1858 246-tf

CARDENAS MOLASSES.

THE BRIG JOHN HATHAWAY is now discharging cargo of *PRIME SWEET CARDENAS MOLASSES*, in strong and substantial packages. For sale by

June 23. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of this Institution give notice to the public, that the organization of the College upon the plan originally proposed, has been postponed until the endowment necessary to sustain its operations may be more fully and permanently secured.

Under the direction of the Grand Lodge at its last session however, they have made arrangements to open in the beautiful edifice already completed, a School preparatory to any American College or University, under the superintendence of Mr. ASHBEL G. BROWN, formerly Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek in the University at Chapel Hill, and more recently the Principal of a "Select Classical School" at Oxford.

It is believed that the excellent accommodations afforded by this eligible location, together with the skilful instruction and discipline of which Mr. BROWN's antecedents are an ample pledge to the public, will attract immediately the patronage required to lay the foundations of a useful and distinguished Seminary of learning. The corps of instructors will be at least one to every twenty-five pupils, and care will be taken to employ none but men of tried zeal and efficiency in the profession.

As this enterprise is purely benevolent in its design, and intended to promote the highest interests of humanity, they feel assured that nothing more need be said to elicit not merely the approbation, but even the cordial support and favor of an eligthened community.

The first session of the School will begin the second Monday in July. By order of the Board.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Secretary.*

Oxford, N. C., June 10th, 1858.

☞ Five beneficiaries, possessing the requsite moral and mental endowments, will be received free of charge for tuition.

June 22d, 1858— 245-2t—43-2t.

RAILING.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. CHASE, BROTHERS & Co.'s superior Iron Railing. We would be pleased to receive orders for above Railing.

Railing ordered and delivered in four weeks from time of ordering. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

May 26, 1858.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANKOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858 185-6m*

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

NOTICE.

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and SHOES* at reduced prices for *CASH.* Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

June 12. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, 34 North Water st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.

Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.

E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.

The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.

June 12. 237&42-tf

GOLDFINDER BLACKHAWK,

HAS BEEN PURCHASHED BY MR. WM. S. BATTLE, of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and will make a season at his stables at the above place. Terms $40 for the season, payable at the close of season—on the 15th June, 1858.

Goldfinder is by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, out of a Messenger Mare.

April 26th, 1858 196-tf—35-tf

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COFFEE—RIO, LAGUAYRA and JAVA :
SUGAR—various grades ;
Alspice, Pepper, Mace, Ginger, &c.
Candles—Adamantine and Sperm ;
Vinegar, Nails, Soap, Matches ;
Saleratus, Sup. Carb. Soda, &c., &c. For sale cheap by
June 14. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

JIM, have you been in MR. ALEXANDER'S Watch and Jewelry Store lately? Why do you ask? I tell you, he has the heaviest watches I ever have had in my hand. Oh, yes, I have seen them. They are ordered, and belong to Mr. L., of this place. He sells plenty of them, too. I believe he does. Let me tell you, it is a very good thing to have opposition—is it not? I think it is. I always paid a good price, but now he puts in the best watch glasses for 15 cents. Does he? I paid 25 cents. Ha! ha!! ha!!! Next time, he, Mr. Alexander, shall not only put my watch glasses in my watch, but shall also do my watch-work.—You have only to tell Mr. Alexander that you would like to have your watch repaired in the best manner, and that you must have it on such a day, and I'll be d—d if you don't get it, and at such a low price as will astonish you. Yes, Jim, I will do the same, as I am determined not to wait three weeks before I can have my watch repaired.

Mr. Alexander, do you put the best watch glasses in for 15 cents? Yes sir. Did you sell that nice little watch last Saturday to Miss B.? Yes sir. Please show me one like it, for $15. Have you warranted good 18 carat gold time-keepers, as you advertise? Mr. Alexander answers: Every article that I have sold, and that I now offer for sale, if found other than represented, I am willing to pay three times the price of it!

June 15.

GUANO AGENCY.

THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT having advanced the price of Guano $5 per ton, we shall, therefore, advance prices accordingly. W. H. McRARY & CO.

June 17th, 1858.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, July 6th, 1858.

$300,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 601 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of		$2,000
1 "	50,000	5 "		1,000
1 "	30,000	52 "		500
1 "	10,000	143 "		400
1 "	5,000	20 Approximations		8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

June 16th, 1858 178&32-1y

OATS.

1,400 BUSHELS Heavy Oats, afloat. For sale by
June 22 WILLARD & CURTIS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb. .00 @ 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs. 5 00 @ 6 00
BUCKETS, ℔ M. 6 00 @ 12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand 1 90 @ 2 00
New 1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow 16 @ 18
Adamantine 22 @ 25
Sperm 35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java 18 @ 20
Laguayra 13½@ 14
Rio 11 @ 12
St. Domingo 11½@ 12½
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g 10½@ 11
strict mid'g 11 @ 11½
good mid'g 11½@ 11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard 11 @ 14
Rope, ℔ lb 8 @ 9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel 80 @ 85
DOMESTICS.
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 9 @ 9½
Yarn, ℔ lb. .00 @ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz. 17 @ 18
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. 45 @ 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets 6 00 @ 6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 13 00@14 00
do. No. 3 9 50 @10 00
Herrings, East 4 50 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt 4 50 @ 5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family 5 75 @ 6 00
Superfine 5 50 @ 5 75
Fine 5 25 @ 5 50
Cross 5 00 @ 5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb. 16 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS, 12½@ 15
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. 3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton, 60 00
5 tons and over, " 60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. 1 50
Per ton, 10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn .67 @ 68
Oats .00 @ 42
Pease, Cow 1 20 @ 1 25
Do. B. Eye .0 00 @ 1 25
Wheat, red .90 @ 95
do. white 1 10 @ 1 15
Rice, rough 00 @ 87½
do., clean, ℔ lb. 3½ @ 3¾
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green, 4 @ 5
Dry 7 @ 8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern .80 @ 90
N. River .50 @ 60
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd. 4½@ 00
American, ref. 3½@ 00
do. sheer .0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton 90 00@95 00
Swede 5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl. 75 @ 80
do. fm store 95 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Fi't Boards. 0 00 @11 00
Wide do. 7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling 0 00 @ 6 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards,
rough 15 00 @16 00
planed 18 00 @19 00
clear 25 00 @30 00
Wide boards 14 00 @15 00
Scantling 12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff,
rough edge 0 00 @13 00
re-sawed 0 00 @15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.
Cuba, Hhds 23 @ 25
do. Bbls. 28 @ 30
N. Orleans 34 @ 38
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)
Whiskey 28 @ 30
N. E. Rum, 50 @ 55
Gin, 40 @ 45
Brandy, 45 @ 50
do. Apple, 65 @ 80
do. Peach, 85 @ 1 25
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.
Virgin .0 00 @ 3 55
Yellow dip .0 00 @ 2 85
Hard .0 00 @ 1 42½
Tar, ℔ bbl., .0 00 @ 1 60
do. in order, 0 00 @ 1 70
Pitch do. .0 00 @ 1 55
Rosin, Pale, 4 00 @ 6 00
do. No. 1, 1 75 @ 3 00
do. No. 2, 1 20 @ 1 35
do. No. 3, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon .00 @ 40
Varnish, ℔ gal. 26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut, 4½@ 4¾
Wrought, 10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm, 2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush. 95 @ 1 10
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. 00 @ 00
Irish, do., 1 00 @ 1 25
do. ℔ bbl., 2 50 @ 3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams, 14 @ 14½
Middlings, 13 @ 13½
Shoulders, 12 @ 12½
Hog round, 13 @ 14½
Western Bacon,
Middlings, 10 @ 10½
Shoulders, 8½@ 9
N. C. Lard, 13 @ 13½
West'n do., 12½@ 13
Butter, 23 @ 27
Cheese, 11 @ 11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess, 19 00 @20 00
Clear do. 00 00 @20 00
Butt, 18 00 @19 00
Prime, 00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess, 16 00 @17 00
do. Fulton Market, 00 00 @20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live, 20 @ 35
do. dead, 00 @ 00
Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb. 00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,
Lambs, 1 75 @ 2 25
Mutton, 1 75 @ 2 50
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush., 25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground 75 @ 85
do. fine 1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico, 7¾@ 9
New Orleans, 6¾@ 8¾
Muscovado, 7 @ 8
Loaf & crush'd, 11 @ 12
C. Yellow 9¾@ 10
Granulated, 10¾@ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb. .5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract, 3 00 @ 4 00
Common, 1 50 @ 2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl., 16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd., 15 00 @25 00
Ash Head's, 8 50 @12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping, 0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime, 6 00 @ 7 00
do. inferior to ordinary, 3 00 @ 5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb., 10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common, 18 @ 20
Medium, 25 @ 30
Fine, 45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb. 17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS :

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00 @	35
Rosin do.	20 @	30
Spirits Turpentine do.	00 @	00
Flour do.	00 @	50
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00 @	25
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00 @	0 75 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00 @	00 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00 @	00 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00 @	00 @ 6
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00 @	00 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00 @	00 @ 30
Rosin "	25 @	00 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine "	00 @	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0 @	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00 @	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0 @	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	0 @	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00 @	00 @ 40
Rosin "	30 @	35 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00 @	00 @ 65
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00 @	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00 @	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0 @	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.,	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—The market continued to rule steady at quotations of this day week up to Monday, when the advices received were unfavorable, and sales were made at $3 50 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs., which is a decline of 50 cents on virgin and 10 cents on hard. The demand for some weeks past has been confined almost entirely to distillers, who have taken all received.—The quantity arriving is small, and the transactions for the week ended this morning are as follows :

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	905	$4 00	$2 80	$1 50
Friday	628	4 00	2 80	1 50
Saturday	677	4 00	2 80	1 50
Monday	517	3 50	2 80	1 40
Tuesday	249	3 50	2 80	1 40
Wednesday	145	3 50	2 80	1 40
Do.	180	3 55	2 85	1 42½

At the close yesterday prices advanced a shade, with sales as above. Nothing done this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Under the advices received from abroad since our last the market has ruled decidedly dull, and closes at a decline of 2½ cents on quotation of Thursday last. No sales this morning up to the time of closing our report; we learn that some parcels are offered at 40 cents, without finding a buyer. Sales for the week as follows :

Thursday 270 bbls. at 42½ cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday 125 " " 41 " " "
Monday 50 " " 40½ " " "
Tuesday 660 " " 40 " " "
Wednesday 600 " " 40 " " "

ROSIN—Since our review of Thursday last the market for all grades has ruled quiet, and prices remain unchanged.—There are but few vessels now in port, and buyers find some difficulty in shipping, in consequence of which the transactions have been meagre. In Pale we notice sales of only a few small lots at prices ranging from $4 to $6 ℔ bbl., as in quality—the latter figure being paid for a bright article.—In Nos. 1 and 2 nothing worthy of report has been done that we are aware of, and we refer to our table for quotations; stock light. For the Common article the market remains about the same as previously reported; the arrivals continue quite light, and there is only a small stock held here.—We quote sales for the week as follows : Thursday, 200 bbls. at $1 10 for large; Friday, 500 do. at $1 10 for mixed sizes; Saturday, 500 do. at $1 10 for large; Monday, 250 do. at same price; and Tuesday, 2,000 do. at $1 12½ for large size bbls.;—at the close $1 10 is offered, and sellers holding at higher prices.

TAR—Is in moderate enquiry, and the receipts for some time past have been confined to a few small lots. Only 45 bbls. received this week, and taken at $1 60 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—During the week just ended no beeves have been brought to market, and in the absence of receipts the stock remaining in butchers hands is exceedingly small. We note a brisk demand, and a good article would sell readily. We quote at 5 a 6½ cents ℔ lb. for grass fatted, as in quality. SHEEP have been brought in slowly for some weeks past, and former arrivals have become pretty much worked off;—in demand at $1 75 a $2 25 each.

BARRELS—In the market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no change worthy of note to make. The arrivals continue light, and we note but very few offering sale, in consequence of which the transactions have been limited. For

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

Stick to Your Colors.

We are not of those who look for uniformity of opinion in minor matters, or proscribe a brother Democrat for entertaining his own notions upon points of mere expediency. We would never forget that Democratic organization is a means and not an end; a most available, nay, an indispensable means, and as such to be preserved and cherished by all who look to the great end—the success of Democratic principles. Hence it is that Democrats can and must waive all small differences of opinion, all merely local or personal feelings and preferences, must bear and forbear with each other upon all matters not involving the paramount considerations of principle, and must and do cheerfully cooperate to secure the success of Democratic measures and of Democratic men. They recognise and uphold organization for the sake of securing Democratic liberty the great end aimed at, not as an agency for controlling the private feelings or wishes of men upon non-essential points, or upon points in which principel is not involved. Organization is an agreement freely entered into—not a tyranny imposed. It thus becomes the act of every member of the party, who comes to feel that he *is* a party to it, and that as such he is bound by it in good faith. He gives his assent to it because he feels it to be the condition without which the success of his principles would be jeopardized, and the ascendency of the party advocating those principles might be lost.

☞ Under this view of the case, and we think it is the correct one, there can be no excuse for any good Democrat flying off at a tangent upon any local question, any minor or temporary issue. If he agrees with his party in the main—if he really thinks it the best party for the country—if, so thinking, he has enlisted under its banner, he must feel bound, both by honor and enlightened self-interest to stick to its colors, to see that these colors are borne aloft, and neither beaten down by openly opposing force, or betrayed by private disaffection. No party composed of men can be perfect, nor, with the difference in men's judgments, feelings, standards of perfection and modes of viewing things, can any party be expected to enforce a Procrustean rule, squaring all men down to a dead uniformity.

The position of the Democratic party of North Carolina has been freely, fairly and openly taken in full accordance with the recognized principles and usages of the party. The delegates representing the Democrats of the different counties have met in Convention, and re-affirmed its principles and nominated as its candidate for Governor, a true and tried member of the party—an able statesman and high-toned gentleman. To him has been confided the duty of bearing the Democratic flag throughout the State in the present canvass. He is doing his full duty, and doing it well. Now, we put it to every Democrat—every man who truly believes that the Democratic party is the best for the country, whether he is not in honor bound to sustain the candidate of his party truly and manfully. Whether by his own voluntary act as a Democrat he is not so bound—whether he does not feel that if he should allow himself to be turned aside by any outside, impracticable, electioneering hobby, he would be deserting his colors, disorganizing his party, and doing his part for its overthrow.

The same will apply to counties. The effort will be made to foist in distributionists, disorganizers—opponents, in fact—with the view of controlling the action of the next Legislature and of defeating the Democratic party. This will be perhaps the point towards which the main efforts of the opposition will be directed, as we think that the disorganizers already feel that their efforts in the direction of Governor are likely to be crowned with the success they deserve, which will be none at all. But it would be folly for the Democrats of the State, because success is certain to crown their exertions in the Gubernatorial campaign, to suppose that these exertions can be omitted. To obtain success the proper means must be used. To render the success complete the utmost vigilance must be used in every county to see that no man slips in as a Democrat who does not stick to the colors. The Legislature, even more important than the Governor, must not be allowed to remain with the slightest doubt.

The organization of the Democratic party being that of a free republic, the greater obligation is imposed upon all its members to adhere to that policy and to support those nominations which they all have had a voice in determining. Differences of opinion about mere matters of party policy, or the mere choice of men, may and must exist, and this is proved by the necessity of resorting to Conventions and other proper means of reconciling these differences. These things having been fairly settled, no Democrat can be true to his party or to himself, who fails to stand up to the nominations made and the policy adopted.

☞ We find the following Card in the Petersburg papers of the 17th. It shows for itself, and confirms our belief that the connection cannot be made on the new over-mountain route in anything like the time proposed—that is, not on an average or with reliability, although one mail might be forced through for a particular object:

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Having just encountered unusual delays, fatigue, and many excessive annoyances over the new ticket route, advertised by the Orange and Alexandria Company, and finding ourselves compelled, on reaching Richmond from Memphis, to submit to the circuitous line, (the way of Gordonsville,) and consequently detained twelve hours at that place—not having connected at Lynchburg—we preferred an abandonment of our Coupons thereon and purchased tickets over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac route for the distance between Richmond and Washington; and hereby caution the public against the route advertised at Memphis and Washington, as not reliable—the undersigned having been nearly double the time reaching Washington, as stated in their advertisement.—Most of the delays were occasioned by inefficiency of the employees of the several roads over which we passed. We also caution travellers not to purchase tickets at Lynchburg for Washington, via Alexandria, as the statements made at that office are not to be depended upon; also, there is no saving to the travelers in purchasing a through ticket, and when at Richmond a choice of routes can be taken.

A. L. COCHRAN, of Boston, Mass.,
JAS. T. MIX, of New Haven, Conn.,
P. MILLARD, of New Orleans,
A VOISIN, " "
L. B. CANFIELD, of New York,
THOS. P. ABEL, " "

Richmond, June 14th, 1858.

Inquest.

Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest yesterday over the dead body of Wm. Sanders, a hand on board the schooner Sally Ann, of Washington, N. C., who was drowned in the Cape Fear River, on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was attempting to step from the wharf to the vessel, when he fell between them, striking against the side of the vessel, and going down. He never rose again. His body was recovered yesterday.—Verdict in accordance with these facts. Sanders, we learn, belonged to Hyde County, was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Coroner Hartsfield held another inquest this (Monday) morning, over the body of John E. Randall, aged about 26 years, a native of Sydney, Cape Breton. It appears from the evidence before the jury that on Friday afternoon last, while going up the river on the steamer Enterprise, when opposite Point Peter, in stepping from the steamer to a lighter alongside, his feet got caught in the line attached, causing him to stumble, when he fell between the bows of the boat and lighter, and was drowned. Verdict—"Accidental Drowning."

Protection.

We have been accustomed for years to hear and read of the great advances of the North—to be told of the great advantages enjoyed by a non-slaveholding community, and of the dependent and subordinate position of the Southern or slaveholding section.

Now, look at the facts. The labor of the South is perfectly willing to rely upon itself. Its great interests ask for no *protection*—they only ask to be *let alone*. Its representatives in Congress repudiate the idea of *protection*. They say, over and over again—let us alone.—Free trade is the best thing for us. *Our* staples—*our* trade can stand on their own bottom.

Contrast this with the boasted North, with its representatives yearly and daily suppliants in the halls of Congress, asking to be protected—telling the country and the world that its boasted system is a *failure*—that it cannot sustain itself—that its laborers are starving, and virtually thereby saying, "Do, for Heaven's sake, you mean, miserable, God-abandoned slaveholders of the South, do protect us against the competition of our Free Soil friends on the other side of the water! Do let us have such a protection as will give us an advantage of fifty per cent. over our *dear good* abolition friends in England—do protect us, you mean, rascally slaveholding scoundrels, so that we may skin you out of fifty per cent. more on the price of everything you use on your plantations, you miserable sinners." This is the spirit of Northern abolition protectionist talk. This is the whole thing boiled down.

Does this unfortunate, retrograding and very wicked South of ours *ask* for protection? No! Does it acknowledge its social system a failure? No! Does it say it cannot sustain itself, and its labor must have special privileges and advantages? No! All it asks is to be let alone.

What does Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania say in the Senate of the United States? What sort of petitions does he present? Petitions for protection. Oh, the great, free State of Pennsylvania must have protection for its manufactures, and without that protection its laborers must starve. It is not in the interests of capital that Senator Cameron talks. No, indeed, it is labor. *That* is the thing.

Now, one thing is certain. It is either labor or capital that wants extra privileges. It is either the free labor of the north that cannot sustain itself, or it is the capital of the North that wants to put its hand deeper into Southern pockets. In either case it exhibits the hollowness, the meanness, the falsity of all the professions made. If the social system of the North is superior to that of the South, why is it that one always clamors for protection and the other is only anxious to be let alone, to be left free to protect itself. For our own part we think that the whole thing is dictated by the grasping disposition of Northern Capitalists, whose only object is to suck the last drop of blood from the South, and part not with one drop to their deluded dupes, the free workmen whom they oppress and humbug, while they bound them on to a fanatical crusade against the constitutional rights of the Southern States.

Mexico.

The centralist ruler, Zuloaga, having authority over one or two ports and some towns in the interior of Mexico, and also being in possession of the Capital, has made a decree demanding a forced loan, in the shape of a tax upon capital to the amount of one per cent., to be collected but this one time, &c. This demand, so far as foreign capitalists were concerned, was resisted by the foreign ministers, especially by Mr. Forsythe, who represents the United States, and also by the British. The French minister told the French residents, and all others under the protection of the French flag, to pay the contribution. Among those so situated, not French subjects, were the Hamburgers, and others from the minor German States. These, finding themselves left in the lurch by the French mission, put themselves under the protection of the Americans. The English Minister asked for delay, until he could hear from his home government—the American Minister distinctly protested. The result was a postponement of the collection of the contribution for three months, being equivalent to an abandonment of it altogether.

President Juarez, the "Constitutional" ruler, the head of the "liberal" party, etc., is administering government at Vera Cruz. His party has possession of all the ports of the country, with the exception of Tampico, on the Gulf, and San Blas, on the Pacific.

Some of our papers appear to think that much reliance for good may be reposed in the "Constitutional President" Juarez. Who Juarez is, or how he got to be a Constitutional President is a great deal more than we can say. We hear of men being just the persons required to meet the case in Mexico, and we find that meeting the case in Mexico means, filling your own pockets. They all conscientiously attend to that.

There is no government, and little or no public virtue, in Mexico. There are little over six millions of people in the country, and three-fourths belong to the colored races. Alvarez, who is a sort of power in the Southern States, is a *pinto*, which is, we believe, half Indian and half white, or half Indian and half negro, or something or other of that sort. On the North, towards the Sierra Madre, Vidaurri appears to be enjoying a little war and some authority on his own hook, with an occasional intimation that he is to be assisted from this side of the Rio Grande. He keeps manœuvering around in a general way. Somehow, we rather think goods pass over the Rio Grande without paying much duty.

Looking at Mexico from any point of view, it is impossible to tell whence anything like resuscitation is to come. There appears to be no element of progress or stability in Mexico herself. Is she to sink into a mere appendage of a European power, or is she to pass into the hands of the United States? Daily and hourly the time draws nearer in which these questions must be asked and answered. Are we ready for them?

Mexico can no longer discharge the duties of good neighborhood. She can neither restrain nor punish offences against the subjects of other governments; neither can she properly respond to any call for the restoration of the just rights of person or property, of which they may be deprived on her soil or within her jurisdiction. Can "President" Juarez hope to restore respect to law, feeling of moral obligation, energy, sound judgment and patriotism, among a people whose whole course of life is opposed to the practice of these virtues.

A protectorate over Mexico has been hinted at.—*Some* controlling influence we *must* secure before we find ourselves out-jockeyed, as we have been in Nicaragua, by Mons. Belly or some other sly and shrewd agent of despotism.

☞ We regret to learn that T. H. Williams, Esq., died last Friday morning at his residence near Long Creek Bridge, in this County, aged 39 years, 4 months, and some few days. His disease was consumption.

Mr. Williams was one of the most useful and energetic citizens of New Hanover county, which he represented several times in the Legislature of the State, with credit to himself and advantage to his constitutents.—His death is really a loss which will be felt outside of the circle of his immediate friends and relatives, although by these last he was best known and will be most sincerely regretted. Some more intimate friend of the deceased, will, no doubt, pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

☞ The Greensboro' Patriot and Flag has been enlarged and dressed in new type. It is now of the very largest size of papers in our State and is edited with considerable energy and ability. It is a very neatly printed paper. We wish it success except in politics, for it is given over to the worship of "Samuel."

☞ They have got a fellow in jail in Chicago, for swindling. He dried snow and sold it for salt.

The Utah Affair.

Some of the papers hint that the President was premature in his message to Congress announcing the close of the Mormon war, and stating that the volunteer regiments would not be necessary under the altered state of affairs. It is feared that Brigham Young has been too smart for Gov. Cummings, and through him for the United States government.

Now, all this may be so. There is hardly anything impossible, but there are a great many things highly improbable, and this among the number. Mr. Brigham Young may have fooled Cummings, but we don't think he did; not for want of disposition, but for want of ability. Mr. Cummings may have been deceived, and therefore been the means of deceiving the President, but we think he was not. He judged for himself—he is a shrewd man—he felt a deep responsibility. Are we to trust him, or are we to trust vague rumours and the discontented murmurings of army officers who were anxious for a brush, and disappointed at not getting it?

If Brigham and the main body of the Mormons do leave, in all conscience let them go. We don't want them. We are better without them—let them go and it will be a good riddance. We can't take the trouble of hanging them all, and perhaps it is well for Brigham to hold on to his wives as for them to come to the States in the wake of the soldiery. *That* would not improve things much in a moral point of view.

Besides the officers and soldiery, there are contractors who do not like that the thing should be wound up. If Gen. Harney should go out with a large regular and volunteer force, there would be fine picking for the contractors, who have means to make themselves heard through the papers, and thus try to give a direction to public opinion.

☞ It is said that the President will probably nominate Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, Minister to Spain. Such is the rumour in some of the papers. We know nothing of it, but think it not impossible, or even improbable. Mr. Winslow would make a most capital minister.

BOAT RACE.—We learn that there was quite a pleasant boat race on the Sound on Saturday last. As some of our readers may feel an interest therein, we publish with pleasure the following statement of some of the leading particulars furnished us by a friend. It would appear that the Twilight, Dew Drop, Princess, Cally, Anna and Fanny, started for the race which was won by the Twilight, sailed by Mr. Quince:—

Regatta at Wrightsville.

The Anna was the first boat off, the wind was light, but spreading so much canvass she was a long distance from the shore before the Cally got under weigh. Next came the Twilight; the Dew Drop, Princess and Fanny, getting under weigh in quick succession. They stretched in towards the main land with the wind on the quarter, then hauled and beat out of the London Channel; this was the most exciting part of the race, the Anna, Twilight and Cally, side and side for some time, when the Cally grounded and the Anna and Twilight shot ahead about twenty feet. They then cleared the London Channel and took the wind on the quarter again, and ran down to the Banks' Channel, the Cally gaining on the Anna, the Twilight ahead of all. They then hauled and beat to windward around a stake boat near the Inlet, the Cally gaining steadily on the Anna, the Twilight 20 yards ahead of all.

The Cally and Anna arrived at the stake boat about the same time, both rounding on different tacks, when the main sheet of the Cally gave way and she fell to leward of the stake boat, which compelled her to tack again in order to round it. In the mean time, the Anna, going free with wind and tide, placed a great distance between her and the Cally. After the Cally got around and bore away, she gained steadily on the Anna, but the distance was so short to the coming out stake that it was impossible for her to recover. The Twilight came out about 2 minutes ahead of the Anna, the Anna about ½ minute ahead of the Cally, the Cally about ½ minute ahead of the Princess, the Princess about 4 minutes ahead of the Fanny, the Dew Drop grounded and drew out of the race. The distance was about 7 miles, all the beating was against a strong flood tide and part of it in a narrow Channel, the wind was light, the time one hour and 3 minutes; the same ground was run over last 4th July in 47 minutes.—The prize was a large and splendid Pitcher. There will be another Prize Regatta on the 4th July next. The citizens of Wrightsville deserve a great deal of praise for the very comfortable house they have erected on the banks.

The sun is about as perpendicular as he gets to be in these latitudes, this being the 21st of June, and the "luminary" somewhere about due South as we write. It is *one* of the longest days in the year, and as hot as we want to feel it.

☞ DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., Democrat, has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in CLINGMAN'S district, and W. W. AVERY, Esq., is the only Democratic candidate now in the field. General JONES, of Rutherford, and Z. B. VANCE, Esq., of Asheville, are both running on the opposition side.

The Burning of the Steamer Pennsylvania—Total Number of Lives Lost, Ninety-Five.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—As far as ascertained, eighty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and twenty deck passengers have been saved from the burning of the steamer Pennsylvania on the evening of Sunday last.—This would leave the number of lost at fifteen cabin and eighty deck passengers, or a total of ninety-five.

From the Washington Union.

The Current Appropriations of the Session.

We do not intend to claim absolute and complete accuracy in the appended table of appropriations at the session just closed, but we are confident we have created therein very nearly all, and in the grand total a sum equal to the gross amount voted this year. It has been our conviction, which we have on several occasions expressed, that the present Congress was exercising a sincere and vigilant watch over numerous doubtful claims, and that the result of its labors would show considerable diminution in the annual appropriations. It is, then, extremely gratifying to be able to say that, notwithstanding the heavy drafts upon the Treasury on account of the Mormon difficulties, the gross amount appropriated is considerably less than what was made last year.

Thus it is, as light breaks in upon the administration of James Buchanan, the wisdom of its policy, the economy of its government, and the firmness and integrity of its official career become more and more striking and evident.

Regular appropriations for the service of the year 1859.

Pension		$769,500 00
Indian Regular		1,338,104 49
do. Supplemental		959,357 36
do. Deficiency		339,595 00
Consular and diplomatic		912,120 00
Military Academy		182,804 00
Naval		14,508,354 23
Sundry civil		5,557,148 07
Legislative, executive and judicial		6,134,093 61
Army		17,145,806 46
Mail Steamer		960,750 00
Post Office		3,500,000 00
Collecting revenue from imports *permanent*, additional		1,150,000 00
		53,458,233 22
To which add:		
Treasury notes.....1858	$20,000 00	
Manufacture of arms.....1858	360,000 00	
Expenses investigating committees.....1858	35,000 00	
Treaty with Denmark.....1858	408,731 44	
Deficiency in printing, &c.1858	341,189 58	
Do. for the year.....1858	9,704,209 89	
Deaf, dumb and blind, D.C.1858	3,000 00	
Expenses invest'g comm..1858	12,000 00	
Clerks in Oregon to Register and receiver.....1858	7,000 00	
Running Texas boundary line.....1859	80,000 00	
Incident to the loan of $20,000,000	5,000 00	10,976,130 91
		64,434,364 13
Estimate:		
Other appropriations, bills not printed and *indefinite*, including all private bills		3,565,635 87
		68,000,000 00

This reduces, it will be seen, the regular appropriations for the services of the year 1859 to something less than fifty-three and a half millions of dollars—a very satisfactory exhibit when we reflect that the opposition are about arranging for a campaign against the democratic party on the double ground of its extravagance and upon the old maxim of protection.

Old Hunx on Thurse in the Flesh.

Says Tom to Ned, "Your wife's a shrew,
And pray do tell me how you do
To be so jovial the year through?"
Says Ned to Tom, "I never bicker;
But when she scolds, I sup and liquor!"

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1858.

R. K. BRYAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* At a convention of the delegates representing the Democratic voters of the several Captains' Districts of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in this town to-day, you were unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature in the House of Commons, and the subscribers were appointed a committee to inform you of your nomination, and request your acceptance of the same.

Permit us, sir, in discharging this duty, to add our own solicitations to those of the convention, and to indulge the hope that you may find it in accordance with your own feelings and convenience to yield to the unanimous wishes of your fellow citizens.

We remain, with much respect,
your obedient servants,
OWEN FENNELL,
J. A. SANDERS,
Committee.

R. K. BRYAN, Esq., Scott's Hill, N. C.

SCOTT'S HILL, June 18th, 1858.

DEAR SIRS: Your communication of the 15th inst., informing me of my unanimous nomination by the Democratic County Convention for a seat in the House of Commons of the approaching General Assembly, has just been received. This testimonial of the esteem and confidence of my fellow Democrats, is very grateful to my feelings; and it is especially so from the fact that it was entirely spontaneous. It has long been with me a well settled opinion that political honors ought neither to be solicited or declined, unless, in the latter case, their acceptance would conflict with higher obligations. The representation from our county in the State Legislature must necessarily bear a heavy responsibility, by reason of the magnitude of the interests represented. Whilst I am deeply sensible of this fact, and sincerely distrustful of my own fitness for the position assigned me by the convention, still, in deference to the wishes of my fellow Democrats, as expressed through that body in a manner so flattering to myself, I accept the nomination.

For the very courteous manner in which you have tendered me this honor, accept, gentlemen, my thanks.

With high regard, your obedient serv't,
R. K. BRYAN.

OWEN FENNELL and J. A. SANDERS, Esqrs., *Committee.*

For the Journal.

Meeting at Long Creek.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Long Creek was held on the 16th of June, for the purpose of selecting an orator and readers of the Declarations of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1858.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. E. L. Miller to the Chair, and requesting Mr. W. R. Larkins to act as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, the Chairman was authorized and requested to appoint a committee of three for the purpose of selecting the orator, readers and officers for the occasion. The Chair appointed the following committee: Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, G. J. Moore, Esq., and Dr. J. R. Larkins.

After a few minutes absence, the committee submitted the following report:

Orator—Dr. J. Robert Larkins.
Reader of the National Declaration—Wm. R. Larkins.
Reader of the Mecklenburg Declaration—W. Huffham Walker.
Marshall—Dr. J. C. Broadhurst.
Committee of Arrangements—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Calvin Hines, E. L. Miller, Fennell Walker, Esqrs., and Dr. Wm. D. Summers.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, a copy of these proceedings was ordered to be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. L. MILLER, Ch'n.

WM. R. LARKINS, Sec'y.

P. S.—Owing to the Fourth of July being on Sunday, the exercises will take place on Saturday, the 3d.

Arrival of the Steamer Vanderbilt off Cape Race.

Four Days Later from Europe—The Shortest Time between Europe and America on Record.

ST. JOHNS, June 17.—The steamer Vanderbilt passed Cape Race yesterday morning at an early hour, and her news has just been brought ashore by the news boat of the associated press. The dates of the Vanderbilt are to the 9th inst., which makes the time between the two continents about twenty hours shorter than any trip on record.

The steamer Persia arrived out on the 6th inst.

Later accounts from India state that General Ross had defeated the rebels, who were making another stand at Calfree. Nena Sahib had attempted to escape into Central India, but was pursued by a detachment of Europeans and Okootkas, and was repulsed in the mountains.

There has been a fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The French ambassador had returned from Spain.

The insurrection in Candia was increasing.

Further European News by the Vanderbilt.

ST. JOHN, (N. F.) June 17.—A week's later news from India had been received in England, via Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels and defeated them with great slaughter, no less than four hundred having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calpee, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nena Sahib seems to have become somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas had been repulsed by the rebels in the mountains.

From China also later advices had been received by telegraph from Malta. They embrace, however, nothing of a startling nature.

A despatch from Pekin directs the plenipotentiaries of the western powers to return to Canton, as the new imperial commissioner is gathering his forces to recapture the city, and was expected to succeed.

The London papers contain interesting articles in reference to the outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The despatch says nothing of any further proceedings in Parliament in relation thereto, and the presumption is that nothing had occurred.

There had been an extraordinary and fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives and a large amount of property.

The French Mediterranean squadron, which the advices per Europa stated to have sailed from Toulon with sealed orders, had concentrated in the Adriatic.

Affairs between France and Spain look complicated. The French ambassador had returned to Paris. The reason is not stated.

The insurrection in the island of Candia was increasing in strength. Five other districts of the island have risen against the authorities.

M. de Pene, the editor of the *Figaro*, who was wounded in the duel with M. Hegene, of the army, was much improved in health.

The English papers contain interesting details of the recent experiments made with the Atlantic cable, and of the proposed course of action of the expedition for aying it between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The Latest.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Vanderbilt has just arrived here, having made the trip from Southampton to this port in *nine days thirteen and a half hours.*—She reports favorable weather during the entire voyage.

By her mails are received some interesting details.

In the House of Lords, June 8th, Lord Clarendon asked if the government could lay before the House any information concerning the proceedings of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Earl of Malmsbury said he had received nothing but *ex parte* statements; but from a conversation with the American minister, he believed there was no great difference in the views of both countries on the question at issue between them; and, from the orders sent out to the officers on the West India station, that no repetition of such proceedings was likely to occur.

The Times, in its city article on Tuesday, says that the news by the Persia, showing the feeling of America on the Gulf outrages, had but a slight effect upon the funds; the decline, which was only ⅛d., was soon recovered. The leader of the same paper, in speaking of these outrages, says:

"The treaties with both France and America having expired, it is madness for England to assert pretentions to which no strong and independent power is likely to submit. The good done by searching foreign vessels is nothing compared with the bad blood engendered; and though many so-called outrages are undoubtedly exaggerations, there is enough known to prove that the practice of searching vessels under the American flag ought to be discontinued at once."

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continued on the 28th with a more threatening aspect. The liquid fire was pouring from several craters, and the entire valley of Airis was a mass of flames. The villagers were fleeing in all directions. The destruction of the town of Portici was feared.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Walt Wadsworth, Plymouth, Mass., vice Moses Bates, jr.

Augustus Jenkins, Portsmouth, N. H., vice Zenas Clement, whose commission expired.

Augustus Schell, New York, N. Y., vice Heman J. Redfield, resigned.

Bolton F. Strother, Chicago, Ill., vice Jacob Fry.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Thomas Bennescon, Quincy, Ill.; re-appointed.

Daniel Wann, Galena, Ill.; re-appointed.

T. Jefferson Sherlock, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice S. B. W. McLean, whose commission expired.

Philip H. Rosson, Shreveport, La., vice Mathew Estes, who did not quality.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Hugh Brawley, at Stevens Point, Wis., vice Abm. Brawley, whose commission expired.

John R. Bennet, at Chatfield, Minnesota; re-appointed.

John J. Lowry, at Booneville, Mo., vice Leland Wright, resigned.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

John H. McKenny, at Chatfield, Minnesota, re-appointed.

E. E. Buckner, at Booneville, Mo.; re-appointed.

Later from Utah—Return of Gov. Cumming—The Mormon Hegira—Salt Lake City Nearly Deserted.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Col. Thomas L. Kane, from Camp Scott, which he left on the 16th ult., passed Booneville this evening. He reports that Gov. Cumming had returned, after making an ineffectual attempt to arrest the Mormon hegira to the South.

Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advance trains are already three hundred miles distant. To evade answering whither bound, they say they are going South, but it is supposed their destination is Cedar Creek or some part of Sonora.

There were no males at Camp Scott.

The party met Col. Hoffman's train twenty miles from Platte bridge.

General Johnston intended waiting the arrival of the peace commissioners at Camp Scott.

The Indians were annoying the Mormons, whom they call squaws, because they won't fight.

Brigham Young delivered the great seal, the records, &c., which were supposed to have been destroyed, to Governor Cumming.

The recent heavy rains had extended far west, and all the streams were full.

LEAVENWORTH, June 13.—Two gentlemen have just arrived from Camp Scott, with eight days later news.—Gov. Cumming was still at Salt Lake City.

Gen. Johnston had provisions to last until June 10th. Nothing had been heard from Capt. Marcy.

When near Fort Laramie the gentlemen were passed by a Mormon express from Salt Lake, bound to Council Bluffs. He reported that Gov. Cumming had returned to Camp Scott, but was expected to return to the city immediately. They represented that everything was quiet.

Further Particulars of the Utah News.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A despatch dated Leavenworth, the 13th instant, brought by United States express to Booneville, says that two gentlemen, named Malsen and Nickerson, arrived there last night in twenty-nine days from Camp Scott. They left Fort Bridger on the 14th of May, eight days subsequent to the last express.

Governor Cumming was still at Salt Lake City.—These gentlemen reported that General Johnston had provisions sufficient to last him until the 10th of June; that they bore a request from him to Colonel Hoffman to hurry the supplies forward, and that they met Colonel Hoffman May 22, fifteen miles beyond Platte Bridge, and two hundred and fifty miles from Camp Scott. His command was progressing well, but had lost fifty mules in the snow storm previously reported. Colonel Hoffman, on receiving the order, immediately despatched twenty-five wagon loads in advance of his column to the assistance of Gen. Johnston. They also met the peace commissioners at Platte Bridge, who would overtake Colonel Hoffman. The same day they met Colonel Andrews, thirty-two miles beyond Fort Kearney.

On June 5, Col. Monroe was one hundred miles beyond Big Blue. June 7, Col. Hay was in camp at Big Blue, and Col. Morrison was at Nemaha.

On the 9th of June nothing had been heard of Captain Marcy.

The army at Camp Scott were in very good health.

When about sixty miles west of Fort Laramie, Messrs. Malsen and Nickerson were passed by a Mormon express from Salt Lake City, May 11, bound to Council Bluffs. The express party reported that Governor Cumming had returned from Salt Lake to Camp Scott with themselves, but that they expected he would go back again to the city immediately. They also represented everything as quiet and indicative of peace in the Mormon capital.

Later from Salt Lake—News from Capt. Marcy.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—A despatch received from St. Josephs, on the 15th inst., by U. S. express at Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail arrived last night, bringing dates from Camp Scott to May 29. The mail train was seventeen days and a half coming through.

At the last accounts, Capt. Marcy's was on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles from Fort Bridger.

Colonel Hoffman had reached the Big Sandy creek, 78 miles from Fort Bridger.

The Mormons were all leaving the valley and going to a place called Provo, forty miles from Salt Lake City, which, it is said they intend fortifying to avoid further molestation.

Gen. Johnson was to leave for Salt Lake City as soon as provisions reached him, independent of the arrival of Capt. Marcy.

The mail party met the out-going trains at the following places; The first train at the the Three Crossings, off the Sweetwater; the second train at the Better Cottonwood; the third train at Ash Hollow; and the fourth at Walnut Creek.

The mail train encountered a snow storm in the South Pass, 110 miles from Camp Scott, and met Col. Andrew's column at the crossing of the South Platte, and Colonel May's column at the Big Blue River.

The peace commissioners were about ten miles from Camp Scott.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The following additional intelligence has been received from Utah.

Seventy families have applied for and received protection at Camp Scott.

Capt. Harris, with 250 head of cattle, was met fifteen miles this side of the camp. The troops for two weeks previous had been living on eight ounces and half a pound of beef per diem.

The British Steam Yacht Syren—Her Business—Her Appearance—Her History, &c.

The British yacht Syren, now in our harbor, says a New York paper of last week, is a very pretty little steamer. In length she is one hundred and ten feet over all, her breadth across the beam is sixteen and a half feet, the depth of her hold is ten feet, and she is between eighty and ninety tons burden. She is rigged as a three-masted fore-and-aft schooner, and her screw is reckoned to be thirty-horse power. She has a cabin that may be considered spacious in proportion to her dimensions, and absolutely comfortably furnished and arranged. Adjoining it are the requisite number of sleeping rooms, and among them one for the use of Governor Freeman Murray, of Bermuda. Every part of her machinery is brightened and polished with the most punctilious care, and her decks are white with frequent cleaning. She is pronounced a pleasant little sea boat, besides being able to skip along at the rate of ten knots an hour. She is iron built, and thoroughly British in point of substantiality. Her crew consists of thirteen men, including her commander and his mate. She was specially ordered by the British Government, two years and a half ago, and was built in Laird's shipyard, in Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, England, immediately afterward. When she was launched and completed she proceed to Hamilton, Bermuda, where she has since been known as the "Governor's yacht." Her business there has been of a very varied nature. She is at one time the yacht of Governor Freeman Murray, at another time a despatch boat, again she is used as a conveyance for Government passengers, and sometimes she plies between St. George's, the navy yard, and Hamilton, carrying sometimes the Governor or his friends, or anything else that may be required. She seldom gets out of sight of Bermuda, consequently her trip to New York is something unusual. She will leave here as soon as Lieutenant Richardson returns from Washington, whither he has gone bearing communications from Houston Stewart, the British Admiral at Bermuda, to Lord Napier. She has chosen her berth among the other Britishers at Jersey City, where she lies convenient to the Cunarders, receiving various stores, preparatory to her departue.

AN UNFORTUNATE CLOSE.—The whole estate of the Breckinridge Coal Company, near Cloverport, Kentucky, is to be sold at auction on the 28th of June, to pay a mortgage of $350,000. This, the Memphis Bulletin remarks, is an unfortunate close of the affairs of the Company, whose stock and property were valued a few years ago at four or five million dollars.

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen have been licensed by the Supreme Court to practice in the Superior Courts of the State:

William Badham, Jr.,	Chowan	County.
Henry R. Bryan,	Wake	"
Joseph E. Carter,	Hertford	"
John P. Fuller,	Robeson	"
Leonidas J. Merritt,	Chatham	"
Will. J. Montgomery,	Montgomery	"
Allen Jordan,	"	"
Will. J. Saunders,	Wake	"
Chas. W. Egerton,	Franklin	"
Jas. T. Davis,	Mecklenburg,	"
W. C. Elam,	Cumberland	"
Cary Whitaker,	Halifax	"

Raleigh Standard.

SPURGEON AND THE LADY.—A witty literary lady, well known in London, was traveling the other day in a railway carriage. The other only occupant of the compartment in which she was seated was a fat, vulgar young man, with a white neck-cloth (soiled) sleek hair, prominent teeth, and a self-satisfied air. The individual contrived very adroitly to make the conversation turn upon the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. The dialogue soon became exceedingly warm and animated, the lady expressing the utmost aversion for the preacher in question, as an illiterate mountebank, and the gentleman extolling him to the seventh heaven as the most glorious man of the age, and the Demosthenes of the pulpit.

On arriving at the station where the lady's journey terminated, the gentleman said:

"Good morning, madam."

And the lady replied, with a bewitching smile:

"I wish you a pleasant afternoon, *Mr. Spurgeon.*"

The Park street phenomenon was horrified, and drawing his hat over his brow, rejoiced in a very penitential voice;

"I own I have been betrayed into vanity, but the devil prompted me—the devil prompted me."

The Opposition members of Congress are to be tendered a public reception in New York, after the adjournment.

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